

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

PRICE 3 CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1918—VOL. X, NO. 71

LAST EDITION

GREED IN UNITED STATES MENACING AN EARLY VICTORY

Effective Activity of the Nation in the War Is Hindered by Unpatriotic Profiteers, Many Posing as Country's Servants

Along with the ending of the strike of the carpenters and joiners in ship-building yards of the eastern United States, through President Wilson's intervention, comes the announcement that the President is urging that the Department of Justice use the utmost speed in carrying out his orders for a thorough investigation of the charges of waste and inefficiency at the Hog Island (Philadelphia) government shipbuilding plant. It is felt quite generally that only the direct appeal made by the President to both sides in the controversy could have brought about so quick a settlement. It is also generally recognized that, when he sent his message to the leader of the carpenters' organization, Mr. Wilson also had in thought the men whose profiteering in connection with the shipping situation had produced discontent among the workmen.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—If the various elements which enter into the building of ships do not speedily respond to the exhortations of the President there is reason to believe, according to his friends, that he will not hesitate to go before the country with a personal appeal to labor and capital to join hands for the winning of the war. Casual observers and readers of newspapers can form no adequate idea of the difficulties that beset the President at this time. In effect, the entire burden of the world situation rests upon his shoulders. The Hog Island disclosures show one phase of these difficulties, revealing how men and corporations supposedly helping the Government from patriotic motives are in reality actuated in their activities by greed and gain.

Seeking to get action that will result in the production of ships, he is also confronted on land by the disposition of railroad executives to render ineffectual the government operation of the railroads, the motive being to prevent permanent government operation so that the high-salaried executives may continue to hold their positions. At this very moment this plot is being defeated by the Government, as agents of Director-General McAdoo are going about forcing repairs upon locomotives in many round-houses that have been deliberately neglected.

The failure to provide ships in numbers sufficient to overcome the net losses of tonnage by sinkings, and to provide bottoms to transport troops and supplies, has ceased to be a problem, as it appeared in the early summer of 1917, and is now considered the most serious phase of the world situation. It is to this condition that the President is giving practically all his time and thought.

His friends know that when he sent a message to the president of the carpenters' organization declaring that by striking now they were giving aid to the enemy, he had also in thought the men whose profiteering in connection with the shipping situation has produced discontent among the workmen, who are not receiving what they consider their just share of these enormous profits. The lumbermen, the steel interests, and some of the dollar-a-year men who have secured rich contracts for companies in which they are indirectly interested, have all profited enormously while camouflaging behind patriotic declarations of devotion to the public weal. These things are all known to the workingmen, who have gone through a severe winter with a constantly increasing cost of maintaining their families. To them the President has promised relief.

But meantime, the building of ships is not speeded up. It is delay on the railroads, delay in the Shipping Board, and delay elsewhere. The President has the major difficulties of a lack of ships in addition to the minor difficulties of bickering, strikes, profiteering, and other conditions, each one of which proceeds from the fundamental evil—money grabbing.

Some public men have come to the conclusion that unless the shipping question is quickly remedied the war may be prolonged for years. England must have food and other supplies immediately, and the French, together with the United States forces, must be provided for. This is the reason why, according to the President, strikes now will be giving aid to the enemy.

If the comments of close observers are to be given any value, the greatest difficulties the President has to contend with are not the military and naval problems of actual warfare in France and on the seas, but they are at his feet. The principal menace is the general desire to gain access to the nation's money bags.

(Continued on page four, column one)



Scene of Operations in Russia

Resuming hostilities against the Bolsheviks, the German forces have entered Dvinsk and are advancing from the direction of Kovel

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

The only important war news is contained in an official statement from Berlin which announces the resumption of hostilities by Germany against the Bolsheviks. The German forces, in Courland, Berlin states, advancing from positions they have occupied for over a year have entered Dvinsk, meeting with "little resistance." Further south in the "New Ukrainian territory," Berlin announces a German advance from the direction of Kovel; whilst Vienna announces the occupation by General von Linsingen's army of Lutsk, some 50 miles north of Brody.

Operations on the remaining fronts continue to be of a minor character.

Successful British Raids

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Successful raiding activities over a wide front were reported by Sir Douglas Haig today. Irish troops entered enemy trenches (Continued on page two, column five)

APPEAL IS MADE IN BEHALF OF ANIMALS

Westminster Kennel Club Asked to Request Red Cross Not to Use Dog Show Benefit Funds for Vivisection Purposes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Westminster Kennel Club, which gives a dog show at Madison Square Garden from Feb. 20 to 23, for the benefit of the Red Cross, is urged by Mrs. Diana Belais, president of the New York Anti-Vivisection Society, to request the Red Cross not to use any of the money made by this show for purposes of vivisection.

Mrs. Belais said she felt that it seemed a cruel mockery that beautiful and fine dogs should be exhibited for the benefit of an organization which was using some of its funds for animal experimentation and she therefore called upon the secretary of the Kennel Club. However, she received an indifferent reception, she declares, and thereupon wrote to the board of governors of the club. No answer to her request had been received at this writing. Mrs. Belais' letter reads: "In view of the intended giving of the proceeds from the forthcoming Westminster Kennel Club bench show to the Red Cross, we beg your earnest attention to the presentment, herewith attached, of the position of anti-vivisectionists against the Red Cross funds being appropriated for vivisection."

"It would seem natural that those people who identify themselves closely with the dog world would have instinctively some innate and specific regard and understanding of the sufferings dogs undergo when vivisected. It is in this spirit, and relying upon the same spirit within yourselves, that we appeal to you to make to the Red Cross a decided request and condition that no moneys handed over by your organization should be in any way appropriated for vivisection."

"There can be no question of your power and liberty to positively dictate the use to which your generosity shall not be put."

"The Red Cross has already felt the force of humanitarian disapproval, and, although defending itself, it clearly sees that no small mistake has been made in so crassly and cruelly adopting the cult of vivisection as part of its supposedly merciful mission, thus alienating thousands of friends, and outraging all the higher impulses of the enlightened mind and sympathetic heart."

BOLSHEVIKI WILL FIGHT GERMANY

Advancing Troops Are to Be Treated as Counter-Revolutionists and Opposed by Force—Socialist Army Large

PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—It was announced by the Bolshevik Foreign Office today that the present Russian Government will oppose any German advance by force of arms.

If the Germans advance against Russia, they will be declared counter-revolutionists and will be fought like General Alexieff and General Kaledin, it was asserted. The response to the recruiting of a Socialist army is enormous.

No trade relations with Germany are possible, the Foreign Office declared—the Germans will get food only when they revolt and join the Russian proletariat. The Foreign Minister, Leon Trotsky, addressing the Bolshevik Executive Committee, outlined publicly, for the first time, the startling peace terms presented by Germany, which Russia refused. They included retention of Poland, Lithuania, Riga and Mohn Island, and the payment of 8,000,000,000 rubles indemnity.

Berlin Reports Anarchy

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Berlin continues to send reports throughout Germany and neutral countries, depicting the non-occupied parts of the Russian Baltic provinces as having been delivered up to anarchy, murder and robbery, and declaring that German settlers and others are beseeching the German troops to advance to their rescue.

The Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says that the Imperial Chancellery (Continued on page two, column one)

STEFANSSON FROZEN IN AT BAKER ISLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—Duhjalmur Stefansson has been frozen in at Baker Island, 120 miles west of Herschel Island in the Arctic Ocean, and with four followers will make a dash over the ice of Beaufort Sea in April seeking new land, according to Capt. Alexander Alpen, who arrived here last week from the North after a 1200-mile trip by dog from Herschel Island. The captain says that he was overtaken by a fast dog team whose driver turned over to him dispatches signed by Stefansson for the Canadian Government. These, he says, he filed at Ft. Yukon. It was reported that the explorer was on his way out, but, according to his present plans, he will start out by way of Point Barrow late next summer.

ANTI-VACCINATION TO BE HEARING TOPIC

Opponents of compulsory vaccination planned to appear before the Senate Committee on Rules at the State House at 3 p. m. today, to urge admission of a bill to permit children to attend school without being required to submit to vaccination. For several years a bill to repeal the compulsory vaccination law has been before the Legislature, but this year it was not put in, and now Mrs. Jessica Henderson of Wayland, secretary of the Massachusetts Non-Compulsory Vaccination Association, has offered a bill, presented to the Legislature by Senator Knox, which is now before the Rules Committee.

FUTURE CONTROL OF THE RAILROADS

Senator Johnson Says Nation Is Marching Straight to Goal of Public Ownership—He Assails Compensation Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a speech on the floor of the Senate, today, Senator Hiram Johnson of California denounced in scathing terms the administration railroad bill, saying that at a time when the nation is called on to make every sacrifice the treatment accorded to the railroads is not only generous but a hardship on the American people. Senator Johnson not only agreed with the minority report of Senator Cummins that the compensation proposed in the bill is indefensible, but was the first openly to assert that this is the time to convert government control into government ownership or "at least leave the way open so that immediately upon the termination of the war we might follow to its logical conclusion what already we have partly done." This bill, said Senator Johnson, compels the country to pay more than 8 per cent upon "watered stock estimated, at almost 50 per cent of the total stock of these corporations—stock representing nothing but the greed and avarice of railroad magnates."

The sons of the nation, said the Senator from California, are sent to the front to fight in the name of "patriotism and the Republic," and they get the "miserable pittance of \$30 a month," but in the case of these great corporations it is proposed that the compensation made to them should be based on their maximum earnings over a period of great prosperity. The roads, said Senator Johnson, had clearly proved their inability to handle the traffic of the nation as heretofore operated. The favorite pastime of officials, he declared, had been to side-track cars and equipment whenever an increase in rates was desired.

"We have paid the price of private ownership," said Senator Johnson. "We have paid the price of private ownership in millions of acres of our best farm lands. We have paid the price in our forests, in coal deposits, our lands gushing with oil. We have paid the price in building up over night fabulous fortunes, used for the undoing of the State. We have paid the price in handicapping our own people, in distorting our public and our private economy, and in corrupting the moral life and in tainting the very fountainhead of justice. We have paid the price of private ownership in this nation, and no matter what may be the attitude of any of us today, despite barriers or obstacles, the nation is marching straight to the goal of public ownership, and the people at last will come into their own."

To the plea that "politics would play an important and injurious part in the management of the roads," Senator Johnson replied: "I'll risk any kind of politics under government ownership" (Continued on page two, column three)

ENGINEERS REJECT MAN-POWER PLAN

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Engineers Trade Union today rejected the Government's man-power proposal. The vote was 121,017 to 27,470.

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Viscount Kikujiro Ishii

New Ambassador to the United States from Japan

VISCOUNT ISHII SUCCEEDS MR. SATO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, who was head of the recent Japanese mission to the United States, has been made Japanese ambassador to Washington, and is expected to arrive soon to take up the duties of his office. He succeeds Ambassador Aimaro Sato, who recently was recalled.

Kikujiro Ishii is a native of Chiba-ken. Studying at the Imperial University at Tokyo, he followed a general cultural course with study of law, and then entered the diplomatic service, his first important appointment being as a secretary to the delegation in Paris. Then followed work in the consular service, and then nomination to the embassy at St. Petersburg in 1898 where he held a subordinate but educational position. Returning to Japan he was given duties in the bureau of commercial affairs, and in 1907 he was dispatched to the United States and to British Columbia to supervise the adjustment of difficulties that had arisen at Seattle and Vancouver over migration of the Japanese to America. In 1908 he was named as Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, where he served successfully under the supervision of Count Hyashi, Marquis Komura and Viscount Uchida who were in charge of the national foreign policy. In 1909 Kikujiro Ishii was knighted by the Emperor for his services in promoting Korean annexation. In 1912 he was sent to Paris as Ambassador to France and in 1915, was made Minister of Foreign Affairs. He is thoroughly trained, astute, and markedly nationalistic in his policy for Japan.

CHECK TO HEALTH DRIVE IN SCHOOLS

Massachusetts Commissioner of Education Says He Is Not Disposed to Become Director for Proposed State Campaign

Public health war campaigning in the public schools has received a check, at least, in Massachusetts from the State Commissioner of Education, Dr. Payson Smith, who, when asked if he would entertain a proposition to become director of the work in Massachusetts, replied that he was not disposed to consider it. He was visited for the purpose by Miss Helen C. Putnam, M.D., LL.D. of Providence, R. I., who is at the head of the movement which is now established in Pennsylvania and Illinois, and under consideration in Rhode Island.

The proposition may be presented to local school committees, but as yet nothing of that kind has been reported. The superintendent of schools in Boston, Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, says he has not been approached on the subject and it has not come before the School Committee. The plan which Dr. Putnam is endeavoring to put into execution is backed by some person or persons who refuse to have their names appear.

Objection to the program is being made by parents who see no necessity of having the thoughts of their children centered on illness and are opposed to having the schools setting their children to counting the people who cough or sneeze without covering their mouths, reading the monthly journal of the American Public Health Association, annual reports of superintendents of health, of the American Society for the Prevention of Infant Mortality, health endurance publications and so on.

The campaign as planned is not to stop there but is to be carried over into the realm of mathematics, the children getting the rate of preventable absences from schools because of preventable illnesses and computing the time lost by an individual at the same rate, of the amount of money he would lose at \$3 a day and so on. An account of the campaign is to be written by the pupils together with a report of what they themselves are doing to promote it.

Parents are taking the position that such measures are more liable to increase undesirable conditions than to prevent them, and that they overshadow and absorb some of the most important studies of the schoolroom, besides taking from the parents their proper responsibilities in the upbringing of their children.

Carried on year by year, the school that in 1922 shows the greatest rate or percentage of improvement over 1918 is to be given a \$500 Liberty Bond. A \$100 Liberty Bond is to be awarded to the school holding second place. In the interim the bonds are to be held by the school making the highest record for the year, casting the coupons when due.

(Continued on page two, column one)

BRITISH PREMIER'S STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Mr. Lloyd George Says All Allies Agreed to Versailles Conference Decisions—Need for Central Control

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Mr. Lloyd George declared in the House of Commons this afternoon that the decisions of the Versailles inter-allied conference were the result of strong representations by all the Allies, including the United States. The Premier declared there was plenty of argument in favor of a change of machinery to effect greater coordination. Therefore, he said, the council decided to form a central authority with executive power, to coordinate the Allies' strategy.

All the representatives agreed to the decisions, Mr. Lloyd George said. The only difference arose over the constitution of the council.

Mr. Bonar Law, as government leader in the House, yesterday afternoon declined to anticipate the Premier's statement. The matter was brought up by Mr. Asquith who asked if the house might expect a statement from the Premier on communication which had appeared in the press regarding changes in the general staff, and whether there would be full opportunity of discussion.

Answering another question, Mr. Bonar Law announced that General Sir William Robertson had accepted the eastern command, that is, the eastern part of the British Isles. Mr. Bonar Law added that if there was any desire that there should be an opportunity for a vote, the Government would be willing to meet the wishes of the House.

Mr. Bonar Law refused to say whether General Robertson had resigned or was dismissed. Nor would he say whether Field Marshal Haig and General Robertson had approved the findings of the Versailles Conference.

English Press Comments

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The following are some of the press comments on the question raised by the change in the chief of the Imperial General Staff:

The Daily Chronicle

The Daily Chronicle defends Mr. Lloyd George's policy of cooperation, saying:

"This policy was the policy of the premiers of England, France and Italy, and of President Wilson's representative, as advised by their military experts. It was accepted by General Foch, by General Bliss and by the deputy chief of the Italian staff. General Robertson was present when the policy was adopted, but was opposed to the plan. Field Marshal Haig, on the other hand, whose duty is to carry out the plan, is not opposed thereto, but, on the contrary, accepts it without reservation."

"The plan does not depend for its success on any individual, so while General Robertson's cooperation would have been helpful and welcome, the plan itself will not be affected, but will be carried out."

The Daily News

The Daily News declares the incident is a "final and complete example of the methods of administration Mr. Lloyd George has practiced since he first took office."

"If they are accepted by Parliament in this final form," the newspaper continues, "then a revolution has been effected in this country. The method is this: The Premier and his associates determine upon a certain enterprise. Parliament knows nothing about it. The same secrecy which attends its conception is observed throughout its execution."

"Wherever possible the victims are removed without notice. All is done by kindness. Then at the accepted time the mine is sprung and Parliament is presented with a fait accompli."

"It is clear that Parliament under this system is absolutely impotent so far as any effective control of national policy goes, and if it is not to relapse finally into a position of merely endorsing the Premier it must now make a stand once and for all. There is one issue—only one—in this incident which matters. It is whether parliamentary government is to continue to be a reality in this country."

The Daily Telegraph

The Daily Telegraph says it earnestly regrets that such a situation has arisen, but believes the Government has done the right thing. It appeals to every single-minded patriot to support the Government in the present crisis, and continues:

"We never thought and do not now think that this great matter has been handled in the best possible way as regards the relationship between Parliament and the Ministry. But we do urge that the actual course pursued by the Government, in cooperation with the Allies and the general policy decided upon at Versailles, is not open to legitimate attack."

The Daily Express

The Daily Express also makes a strong appeal to the public to support the Premier and the Government and accept loyally the decision taken at Versailles.

BOLSHEVIKI WILL
FIGHT GERMANY

(Continued from page one)

for has received a telegram from a representative of the Livonian nobility and people asserting that conditions in Livonia are as desperate as in Estonia and reporting innumerable arrests, exhausted supplies and robberies, and adding:

"Only the immediate occupation of the country, with a simultaneous threat of the sharpest reprisals can save the men, women and children who are still alive."

A Budapest dispatch to the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) says that the Russians have evacuated the last sector of Hungarian territory which they occupied in the east corner of Transylvania.

Germany also learns from Ukraine that Bolshevik guerrillas are setting fire to the wheat stocks in many sections and are also systematically destroying growing crops by plowing them out.

Advices From Petrograd

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—News dispatches from Russia, which have been held up by the destruction of the cable terminus at Nystad, Finland, by the White Guard, began coming through yesterday, with the restoration of telegraphic communication. They revealed increasing destitution in the capital and announced measures taken for confiscation of property and "socialization" of the land.

All the diplomatic representatives of the 14 allied countries and six neutrals in Petrograd have protested against the repudiation by the Bolshevik Government of the national debt, and also against the decree respecting the confiscation of property. They have declared that these edicts have no value so far as their nationals are concerned, and they reserve the right to claim damages.

Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier, has issued an edict forbidding war prisoners and refugees from entering "starving Petrograd" or any of the non-producing sections in North Russia. The edict says that the counter-revolutionists are sending refugees to Petrograd and Moscow in the hope of aggravating the food shortage. It urges a general movement of prisoners and unemployed to the producing provinces. In Petrograd the allowance of bread has again been reduced to three-eighths of a pound daily in an effort to save supplies. The fighting in Ukraine and the Don territory threatens the southern supply of grain. The Food Commissioner has gone to Siberia to investigate the wheat supply available for Moscow and Petrograd.

Reports received at Petrograd from the Moscow cotton factories indicate that such of them as are still running will exhaust their cotton supplies by Easter. A further supply is not available. Russia's cotton crop during the coming year unquestionably will be very small.

The peasant section of the Assembly of Councils of Soldiers and Workmen's Delegates, in agreement with the General Assembly, has approved the law of socialization of landed property and demands the immediate confirmation and publication of said law by the central executive committee of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils.

The Most Rev. Dr. Tikhon, patriarch of All Russia and formerly representative of the Russian Church in the United States, has issued a proclamation urging faithful Russians to observe the old calendar and church holidays which have been abolished by the Bolshevik Government. He is coming to Petrograd from Moscow and the churches here are arranging a great procession in his honor.

A decree has been issued calling for the confiscation of all shares owned in private banks. In order to end all capitalistic influence on the activities of the National Bank of the Russian Republic, the Council of People's Commissioners has decided:

"First, that the capital belonging to the general and special reserves of all private banks shall be transferred to the National Bank or the principal shall be completely confiscated; second, that all shares in these banks shall be canceled and the payment of dividends absolutely cease; third, that all shares shall immediately be presented at the National Bank by holders; fourth, that the holders of such shares shall present to the National Bank a list of their respective holdings; fifth, that holders failing to present a list of holdings within a fortnight shall be punished by the complete confiscation of their property and, sixth, that all transfers of shares are absolutely forbidden."

The decree provides for breaches of these regulations a maximum penalty of three years' imprisonment. The patriarchal sacristy at Moscow has been robbed of gold church plate incriminated with diamonds and other precious stones. Bibles with jeweled gold covers, one valued before the war at 2,000,000 rubles, also have been stolen.

The executive committee of the Estonian Council of Soldiers and Workmen's Committee has proclaimed the baronial caste outlawed. More than 10,000 persons already have been imprisoned. The barons are charged with plotting to ask Emperor William's intervention and the German occupation of Estonia.

The Bolshevik Army commanders claim to have defeated the forces of General Alexiiev, under command of General Erdell, on Saturday (Feb. 9), and to have occupied Taganrog, in the Don Cossack territory, and Voronezh. Counter-revolutionary Polish legions, 20,000 men, with artillery, were defeated by the Bolsheviks at Minsk, Feb. 6, according to a dispatch to the semi-official news bureau.

A number of grand dukes and duchesses have asked the Bolshevik Government to let the former Em-

peror and his family go to England or France. It is reported the imperial family is ready to renounce all rights and pretensions to the throne.

German Socialists and Bolsheviks

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Monday)—The German Majority Socialists are dissociated from any connection or sympathy with the Bolsheviks in an article in the Socialist organ, *Vorwärts*, of Berlin, by Otto Braun. He charges that the Russian delegates at Brest-Litovsk did not intend to utilize the truce to arrange peace, but rather to extend the revolution to the territory of the Central Powers.

"The hope of the Bolsheviks for a speedy revolution in Germany is an insane delusion," Herr Braun continues. "They apply Russian patterns to German conditions, which are about a century more advanced in economic, political, and cultural matters. There is no soil in Germany in which the revolutionary methods of the Bolsheviks can thrive."

German Socialists, says Herr Braun, sharply condemn the violent methods of the Bolsheviks. "We must draw a broad line between ourselves and the Bolsheviks," he adds.

The article is the more significant in view of the fact that previously the *Vorwärts* has been somewhat favorable to the Bolsheviks.

Protest Against Advance

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The People's Commissioners in Petrograd have protested against the German advance, declaring that they were not given the week's notice of termination of the armistice agreement with the Central Powers, according to a wireless from the Russian capital today.

HEARING IS GIVEN
ON PEAT QUESTION

No hope for immediate fuel relief through peat "quarrying" was held forth at the hearing of the legislative committee on Mercantile Affairs on the Governor's message relative to peat today. Secretary Wilfrid Wheeler of the State Board of Agriculture told the committee that peat cannot be secured in any quantity in this State until the peat lands have been thoroughly drained. Ex-Representative Jarvis of Newton recommended an extensive investigation. Secretary Baddely of the Boston Coal Exchange, said that it is impossible to use Massachusetts peat anyway.

Mr. Wheeler said, however, that the supply of peat in Massachusetts is practically inexhaustible. There are tremendous quantities of it available for fuel, especially along the North Shore, after the swamps which cover the peat have been thoroughly drained, he said. However, there seems to be some question as to whether the land drained ought to be operated for peat or for agricultural purposes.

Mr. Baddely said that after the Civil War an attempt was made to get out the peat of Massachusetts, and much peat was gotten out of the ground, but it was not the best of fuel. It takes too long to dry peat by natural processes, he said, and artificial processes detract too much from the inflammability of the fuel.

SHIPYARD HOUSE
REPORT ADOPTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House today adopted the conference report on the bill appropriating \$500,000 for the construction of houses for shipyard workers.

PLOT TO DESTROY
SCHOOL SUSPECTED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A correspondent of the North American at Phoenixville says efforts are being made to find those responsible for what appears to have been attempts to destroy Phoenixville's public school buildings.

At the noon recess period recently a package of paper was found ignited in the boys' lavatory. In the afternoon there was an explosion in one of the furnaces while the janitor was putting on coal. Upon examination he found dynamite cartridges in the coal.

TOUR WORKERS BILL HEARING

The tour workers bill was argued again before the legislative committee on Labor today. Representatives of labor, appearing for the bill to put tour workers in paper mills on an eight-hour basis, argued that if the bill is not passed the mills now operating eight hours a day may go back on the old 12-hour basis. The proponents of the bill were Henry Sterling, for the Federation of Labor; Senator Daniel J. Buckley of Chicopee; Representatives John Cronin and John Murphy of Holyoke and Thomas H. Shanley, for the trolleyman's union.

TATTOOING FORBIDDEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Strict orders have been issued to officers and men at Camp Zachary Taylor prohibiting them from having their names or other marks of identification tattooed. It was found this practice was becoming general and it was announced that identification marks destroy the usefulness of men for patrol duty.

ATLANTA JEWS CONTRIBUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—More than \$10,000 was donated by Atlanta Jews for Jewish war sufferers at a mass meeting at the Atlanta Auditorium, on Feb. 14.

DESTROYER CONTRACT AWARDED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, announced that the Mare Island Navy Yard has been awarded a contract for six more United States destroyers.

FUTURE CONTROL
OF THE RAILROADS

(Continued from page one)

ship rather than the politics I have seen under private ownership."

"I would now take the inevitable next step in government control of our railroads, and do whatever might be essential to make the government control permanent government ownership, or at least leave the way open so that immediately upon the termination of the war we might follow to its logical conclusion what already we have partly done," said Senator Johnson.

"After some months of useless and impotent endeavor, the railroad men, as well as all others, realized that under the system existing in our country, neither service nor efficiency could be accorded in this crisis."

"Now the lesson is what? The great trunk lines of the country must be nationalized and there must be one central directing power. It is plain that this nationalization cannot be accomplished by competitive roads. There must be an absolute unity of purpose, and with private ownership such coordination and nationalization are utterly impossible. The conclusion therefore is irresistible—that we must ultimately do in time of peace what we have been driven to do by stress in time of war, and the logical outcome is, of course, government ownership."

"The present bill, while allowing excessive compensation to the railroads, fixes a time limit in which the property shall be held, of 18 months after the war. With the close of the war 18 months will remain without a definite policy on the part of the United States while the railroads will be under absolute control of the director-general. It seems scarcely possible that for this interval, we should, with scrupulous care, provide for paying the maximum amount to the railroad companies and be utterly silent as to the railroad management and governmental policy."

Senator Johnson reviewed the history of his fight against the Southern Pacific in California to show how under private management the idea prevailed that "the railroad was designed solely for the purpose of paying dividends to its owners."

Taking up the compensation provided for the roads while under government control, Senator Johnson compared the method followed with that adopted respecting America's fighting men and Liberty bond investors. While the Government conscripts young men and sends them forth to "make the supreme sacrifice," paying them \$30 a month, and demands that citizens invest their money in Liberty bonds at four per cent, it prepares, said he, to give the railroads a return based on the sums earned in 1915, 1916 and 1917.

The necessity for increased wages of railroad employees was conceded on Monday by representatives of a majority of the railroads of the United States appearing before the government's Railroad Commission.

Officials need no evidence that the cost of living has increased and that the low paid need assistance during the war," declared J. W. Higgins of Chicago, executive secretary of the Western Association of Railways.

"No one recognizes more keenly than the managements that there are numerous classes of employees not properly compensated," was the statement made for the Eastern territory by John G. Walber of New York, secretary of the Bureau of Information of Eastern Railways.

F. W. Brown of Washington, assistant to the vice-president of the Southern Railway, agreed that reports on conditions in other sections applied equally to the South.

Mr. Higgins' assertion that the low paid man should be helped drew from Secretary Lane, chairman of the commission, a query as to what he considered a low paid man.

"I would say that all men receiving under \$150 a month need more money to meet the advance in prices of necessities," Mr. Higgins replied. "Perhaps the limit of those who need help should be raised to \$2000 a year, which seems to be the line drawn by the Government in the income tax law. The greatest advance should be given to the man making less than \$100 a month. Those fellows must have a strenuous time."

"The \$2000 limit would include all laborers, trainmen, brakemen, mechanics and clerks and a great many engineers and conductors," commented Mr. Lane.

Plea for Railroad Bill

Chairman Sims of House Interstate Commerce Committee Opens Debate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Opening the general debate on the Administration Railroad Bill today, Chairman Sims of the House Interstate Commerce Committee made a plea for centralization of the rate-making power in the hands of the President, declaring that, as the President will be held responsible for the financial success of the governmental operation of the nation's carriers, he should be given supreme authority to adjust rates as the need arises from the standpoint of a war necessity.

The measure is war emergency legislation, Mr. Sims told the House, intended to meet the essential needs growing out of federal control of the railway systems of the country.

Discussing each section of the proposed law, Chairman Sims declared that the measure had been carefully gone over, had been redrafted after careful hearings, and contained only such provisions as would tend to effectuate the control and operation of the carriers by the Government.

Regarding the time of returning the roads to their owners, Chairman Sims

said: "While these transportation systems were taken over under war power, it is easily manifest that they ought not to be turned back to their owners immediately upon the return of peace. They might have been taken, and they may be kept, under the commerce clause of the Constitution." Unified control, declared Mr. Sims, will involve "substantial changes in the traffic departments of the various carriers, new routing of much traffic, and many other changes from the methods obtaining under the competitive system. It would be just neither to the public nor to the owners of the properties to return the properties to private control without legislation adequately providing fair and reasonable terms for the liquidation of the Government's holdings of railroad securities, for the sale or other use of the Government's rolling stock, and for other changes incidental to the war control."

No time has yet been set for the limitation of general debate. Time for debate will be equally divided, and Chairman Sims of the Interstate Commerce Committee will lead the fight in the House for the passage of the bill.

Until the East Boston Gas Company is forced to pay an increased price for coal, on the making of new contracts, it should not be allowed to raise the price of gas to consumers, Joseph P. Lyons, assistant corporation counsel of Boston, argued before the Gas and Electric Light Commission today on the continued hearing of the petition of the company.

Mr. Lyons argued that the stockholders of the company should be willing to accept moderate dividends during the remainder of the war because in the past, he alleged, they had been receiving large ones. He admitted that the expenses of the company had increased but not to such an extent, he claimed, as to warrant the increase of from \$0 to 95 cents a thousand, which the company asks.

Ex-Representative Ignatius J. Carlton of East Boston, in opposing the petition, declared that the company at the previous hearing had presented only such figures as would favor its case. "They do not tell you," he said, "that they are selling coke at \$10.50 a ton for which they formerly received \$4.50, and that the prices they charge for some of their by-products have jumped several hundred per cent."

He alleged that in the operation of the Massachusetts Gas Companies, the holding company of several in which the East Boston concern is included, the Boston Consolidated Gas Company secures its gas for 29½ cents a thousand while the East Boston company pays 45 cents for the same quality.

Mayor E. E. Willard of Chelsea after declaring that the "conglomeration of figures presented by the company would take a person a year to comprehend," asked that the company be required to submit an estimate of its total costs for the coming year and of the amount of stock it has on hand so that the commission by comparing the figures with the prices charged for gas could correctly estimate a correct price.

RALLY HELD FOR RECRUITS

Capt. T. F. MacMahon of the Irish Guards was the principal speaker at a rally held at the Liberty cottage on the Common at noon today, and he made an appeal for recruits for all branches of service in the United States and British armies. He related experiences in France where he has been located during the past two years, and noted the urgent need of trained men immediately. Three non-commissioned officers from the British-Canadian recruiting mission also spoke briefly.

Beginning on Sunday, March 3, a series of recruiting rallies will be conducted by the combined United States and British officials, continuing throughout the week. These will be held in the Hippodrome Theater, and the speakers will include several army and navy officials, with music by bands from the Charlestown Navy Yard and Commonwealth Pier. This morning several recruits signed up at the mission headquarters on Bromfield Street, and the men will leave for training stations in Cadana this evening.

Northeastern Department

Brig.-Gen. Robert L. Howze, chief of staff at northeastern headquarters, who has been stationed in Boston since last June, will leave tonight for El Paso, Tex., where he will be temporarily located before engaging in overseas duty. Mrs. Howze and family will remain in Boston for the present.

Col. Daniel J. Carr of the signal corps is in Lowell, Mass. today, inspecting the work of the girls at the Lowell telephone exchange who have been recruited for overseas service.

Maj. Frederic G. Bauer, acting department judge-advocate, stated today that about 25 court-martial cases have been disposed of thus far this month.

To date, over 14,000 policies for war risk insurance have been issued in the northeastern department, exclusive of Camp Devens, aggregating nearly \$14,000,000, the average policy taken out being \$8,600.

REIMBURSEMENT BILL URGED

Adjutant General Jesse F. Stevens appeared today before the Massachusetts House Ways and Means Committee to urge the passage of a bill to reimburse Mrs. W. L. Putnam of Boston to an amount of \$5532.46 for money expended by her in voluntary work in connection with the act allowing Massachusetts soldiers a \$10 monthly bonus.

LATEST OFFICIAL
REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

southeast of Epehy and in the neighborhood of Guillemont, bringing back a few prisoners, Sir Douglas Haig declared.

"South of Lens, the Canadians took five prisoners in a raid. The Lancashire, Borderers and Yorkshires cashed a wide front in the southern portion of Houthulst Wood, taking 27 prisoners and capturing a machine gun."

Violent Artillery Activity

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—There was violent artillery activity throughout the night south of the St. Gobain forest, in the Chavignon sector, and northwest of Bezonvaux, the War Office announced today.

Germans Enter Dvinsk

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The German forces have entered Dvinsk, with little resistance, the German War Office announced today.

The Russian troops made an unsuccessful attempt to blow up a bridge over the Dvina River.

Offensive Believed Imminent

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Press correspondents at the front report their conviction that a German offensive is imminent. They base this view, not on reports via Switzerland and Holland, which are generally so detailed and categorical as to dates that they are almost certainly of German inspiration, but on the general body of evidence which is accumulating. Prisoners' statements are cumulatively convincing and mutually confirmatory.

Training appears to be carried out especially far behind the German lines to avoid aeroplane observation and is reported to be largely based on the anticipation of open fighting. The Germans are reported to be confident of breaking through, assisted by gas shells, and tanks and artillery activity will, if possible, be so manipulated in the preceding period as not to give away the precise moment of attack.

Austrians Occupy Lusk

VIENNA, Austria (Tuesday)—"General von Linsingen's army has occupied Lusk," the War Office declared today. "There was no fighting."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The German official statement issued on Monday reads as follows:

Western theater—On many parts of the front the artillery duels were revived during the evening. The infantry activity was limited to reconnoitering engagements.

In the clear frosty weather the aerial activity was very lively throughout the day and night. Bombs were dropped extensively on military construction works behind the enemy front and one airplane attacked London. In the last two days 16 enemy airplanes and two captive balloons have been brought down in aerial fighting and by gunfire.

Elsewhere there is nothing to report.

The text of last night's statement reads:

On the great Russian front hostilities began today at noon with an advance on Dvinsk. The Dvina has been crossed without fighting.

Called upon by Ukraine to help in their heavy struggle against Great Russia, our troops have commenced their advance from the direction of Kovel.

Western theater: Southeast of Taur local fighting developed.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The British War Office on Monday issued a statement which reads as follows:

A hostile raiding party was driven off during the night by one of our posts in the neighborhood of Gavrelle. A few prisoners were taken by the Portuguese in the neighborhood of Neuve-Chapelle. Patrol encounters in which the enemy troops suffered casualties occurred early in the night in the Messines sector.

The enemy artillery has shown some activity south of the Arras-Cambrai road, north of Lens and in the neighborhood of Zonnebeke.

Another British communiqué reports much activity in connection with photographing of enemy rear lines. The aerial fighting was severe on Saturday when 17 German machines were brought down and seven others driven down out of control. One of the machines brought down was a large bomber, with four occupants, who were taken prisoner. The British losses were five machines missing.

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The French War Office on Monday issued the following statement:

Violent artillery actions occurred in the regions of Mortier Wood and Vauxaillon.

In the Champagne, after heavy artillery preparation, the German troops delivered an attack on the positions captured by the French southwest of Butte du Mesnil on Feb. 13. After a lively engagement, the French ejected Germans from parts of certain trenches where they had a footing. Prisoners remained in our hands.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the artillery on both sides became rather active early in the night.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The Italian War Office issued on Monday the following statement:

Between the Posina and Astico our patrols have displayed remarkable activity, and have small caliber batteries have harassed with frequent bursts of fire hostile movements in the Laghi basins.

On the Asiago Plateau our artillery shelled enemy troops marching along

Galsarrara Valley and made concentrations of fire on the sector of Val Frenzella and Val Brenta. The enemy troops repeatedly shelled our positions. There was reciprocal cannonading at the salient of Monte Solarolo. Our patrols carried out effective harassing actions against hostile advance posts at Grav di Papadopolo in the middle Plave.

Along the coastal region the enemy forces intensified their artillery fire at different points and pushed various patrols toward Cortellazzo. They were driven back, however, by the hand grenade fire of the sailors who garrisoned the bridgehead.

CHARLES HUMBERT IS
NOW UNDER ARREST

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Charles Humbert, Senator from the Meuse and proprietor of *Le Journal*, was arrested yesterday.

The exact charge against the Senator was not made public. M. Humbert was arrested at his chateau at Mesnil-Guillaume, outside Paris. He was brought into the city for interrogation by Captain Bouchardon, of the Paris Military Court.

Meanwhile secret service men, carrying search warrants, made a minute investigation of papers at his home in Paris. Many documents were seized and placed under seal.

The arrest of M. Humbert is a sequel to the trial of Bolo Pasha, at which the Senator was a witness. At that time he demanded that the Government clear up the doubt surrounding his case, either by arresting him and placing him on trial, or by ceasing to cast continual aspersions upon him which he was unable to refute, he said, without an open trial.

Bolo Pasha's attorney devoted a large part of his final argument to laying at the door of Senator Humbert crimes charged against his client.

EVENTS WATCHED FOR
PRO-GERMAN EFFORTS

Officials who are closely watching for pro-German activities in the United States get new evidence daily. Among the latest events that are being observed to determine whether they give any ground for suspicion are the following:

Three men were slightly burned today in explosions which destroyed four buildings of the Wayne Powder Works at Wayne, N. J. Windows in towns near by were broken by the force of the explosions. One wet house, one dry house and two wheel mills were destroyed.

The rotunda of the Passaic County court house at Paterson, N. J., was wrecked today by the explosion of a bomb, which had been placed on the first floor of the building. The draft board was in session at the time the explosion occurred, but no one was injured. The damage was estimated at \$2000. An investigation is being made by the police.

FOOD CONTROL ACT
AMENDMENT ASKED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator T. P. Gorman today reported to the Senate his resolution amending the Food Control Act increasing the price of the 1918 wheat crop from \$2 to \$2.50.

Senator W. S. Kenyon showed that the committee had not been unanimous in its views about the proposed price raise when he said that the resolution was ordered reported when he was not present. "I want it understood this report is not unanimous," said Mr. Kenyon.

ARMORY BILLS DISCUSSED

Bills for state armories in East Boston and Quincy, and for armories and battalions of infantry in East Boston and Dorchester and for a state military and naval training school were opposed by Colonel Rogers, attached to the adjutant-general's office, at hearings before the legislative committee on Military Affairs today. Colonel Rogers said the future is so uncertain it would be bad policy for the State to invest so much money in armories.

PELLETIER BILL HAS HEARING

Nearly a room full of lawyers and others came before the Judiciary Committee to endorse the petition of District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier of the Suffolk district for authority to appoint additional assistants and for salary increases for himself and those under him. Only Mr. Pelletier spoke, and there was no opposition. The present salary of the district attorney is \$7000, as fixed in 1912. Mr. Pelletier asks for \$9000.

Lace Curtains

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Hand-Drawn Scrim

At 3.50 Pair

Others 2.75, 3.25 and 5.00 pair

Orders placed months ago make these prices possible—prices probably impossible later for such fine hand drawn patterns.

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STANDING OF STATES
ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows.

Number necessary to carry amendment, 34.
Number that have voted to favor, 6.
Number that have voted against, 0.
Number that have yet to vote, 42.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 30.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date.

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 17-23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 24-25.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.

SIX OR SEVEN PLANES
IN RAID ON LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Lord French reports that Sunday night's air raid was carried on by six or seven aeroplanes, of which only one penetrated into London.

The first raid passed the Isle of Thanet about 9:45 p. m., proceeding up the Thames estuary into London, crossing the capital from the southeast to the northwest, and dropped bombs in various districts between 10:40 and 10:55 p. m.

The remaining raiders, attempting to reach London from the northeast, across Essex, or from the east, along the line of the Thames were all turned back.

Full police reports of the casualties have not as yet been received. The casualties in Saturday night's raid were 11 killed and four injured. The known casualties in Sunday night's raid were 16 killed and 37 injured.

An official statement issued at midnight on Monday tells of a third air raid on London:

"Hostile aircraft crossed the coast shortly after 9 o'clock tonight and proceeded toward London. None of the raiders penetrated the defenses and so far there has been no damage and no casualties."

ELECTORAL REFORM

REFORMS IN THE
GERMAN EMPIREEvents of Recent Months Indicate
That Only Defeat of Germany
Can Bring About Political
Liberty and Freedom of Speech

[A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Feb. 18, 1918.]

LONDON, England.—It must always be borne in mind that Prussia, in population, as in territory, wealth and military power, represents at least two-thirds of Germany. It would therefore be a vain thing for the Allies to dream of abolishing the Prussian hegemony, although they may, like many Prussians and other Germans, fervently desire to abolish what is popularly called "Prussianism" and all that has stood for in the past. The fact is that the Prussian working classes and their Socialist representatives are the most advanced and zealous reformers in Germany. They have come to see that as Prussia must always lead Germany, it is of the utmost importance that the Prussian Constitution should be liberalized, that Prussia should have an enlightened ministry and should send progressive delegates to the Federal Council, and above all that she should reform her electoral system. There is, indeed, universal suffrage for the elections to the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, but the system of election, under which there are three classes of electors, arranged according to income, has the effect of making it next to impossible for the masses to carry their candidates. The vote of a rich man in the first class often outweighs that of hundreds or thousands in the third class. And there is no secret ballot, and the voting is indirect—that is to say, the electors, arranged in classes, choose secondary electors to vote for them.

After much agitation before and since the outbreak of war the Prussian reformers have at last induced the Government to bring in a bill establishing equal direct and secret suffrage. In spite of the fact that William II as King of Prussia heralded and promised this bill by proclamations issued last April and last July, there is great opposition to it on the part of the Conservatives, a section of the Roman Catholic Center and the Industrial National Liberals, who form the great majority in the Chamber, elected under the existing system. Yet the bill contains many reactionary "safeguards." It proposes to raise the age for the exercise of the franchise from 24 to 25. Three years Prussian citizenship is required, a provision which seems contrary to the Constitution of the Empire, Article 3 of which says that the citizen of any state of the Federation is to be treated in every other state as if he were native born and is to enjoy all the rights of citizenship. There have been test cases and the decision always was in favor of the claims of immigrants from other states to citizenship in Prussia. Further, the bill requires one year's residence in the communal district where the elector desires to vote, and even in a section of that district, if the district is divided up for electoral purposes.

More serious even than these restrictions is the fact that the franchise bill is accompanied by two others, one of which revises the composition of the Prussian Upper House on the pretext of making it more representative of different classes of the nation, but really leaves it as reactionary as ever. Finally the Upper House is to be given a right which it never had before, the right to discuss in a mixed committee with representatives of the Chamber of Deputies any item in the estimates which the Chamber has rejected. It is true that this would only represent a power of delaying the passage of the annual budget. But the delay might easily be vital, seeing that a third bill curtails the budget rights of the Chamber by providing that whenever the estimates for the ensuing year have not been voted by the beginning of that year the Government may, without any authorization from the Chamber, carry on upon the basis of the expiring year's votes. The "power of the purse" has always been the great instrument of pressure in the hands of representative assemblies, and this power in Prussia it is now proposed to restrict.

The opponents of the franchise bill are not yet satisfied by all these reactionary counter-weights. They object to the proposed equal franchise, and urge, truly enough, that it would soon put an end to the old Prussia, which all of us in Europe and America who are now fighting Germany consider the curse of the world, as does, indeed, the German people itself. The opponents of the bill want to substitute for the three-class income qualification, a plural vote according to the education, age or property of the elector, as is the case in the kingdom of Saxony, where one citizen may have as many as three votes in the same constituency.

The ministers in charge of the bill have, so far, been quite firm on the theory of "one man one vote" and "one vote one value." The Prussian Minister-President, Count Hertling, who is Chancellor of the Empire, said: "I found myself under the obligation of fulfilling the King's promise which had been repeatedly and solemnly given."

The new Minister of the Interior, Herr Drews, said: "I ask you (the Chamber) to take your stand upon the basis of equal suffrage. The Government must and will employ every constitutional means at its disposal in order that equal suffrage may become the law of the land."

And the same minister argued: "The solution of this question is prescribed by the fact that at the front all the men of our nation are



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © J. Russell & Sons

Mrs. Millicent G. Fawcett

MRS. FAWCETT ON
WOMAN SUFFRAGEHistory of Movement in the
United Kingdom Traced by
President of National Union
of Women's Suffrage SocietiesSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
Monitor by Mrs. Millicent G. Fawcett,
President of the British National Union
of Women's Suffrage Societies

LONDON, England.—If intimacy with her subject is sufficient justification for the existence of a biographer, I think I may consider myself justified in attempting a short biography of women's suffrage. For 51 years I have known the suffrage movement intimately. During that time it has grown almost out of recognition, but its changes have been those of childhood developing toward youth, of youth growing toward maturity. Its characteristics have remained the same, its good qualities the same, its friends the same. And this, perhaps, is the highest tribute one can pay the woman's cause—that while it is forever winning new friends, it never loses them, that the friends of its infancy are as ready now as ever they have been to rejoice in its successes.

I came first closely in touch with the suffrage movement at its earliest entry into the sphere of practical politics, when John Stuart Mill was its champion in the House of Commons, and a little group of women outside Parliament were collecting women's signatures for a petition. Mr. Mill had promised to present this petition, if they could collect a hundred signatures. In a fortnight they brought him 1499. A women's suffrage amendment to the Reform Bill of 1867 was introduced. It was defeated, but its introduction resulted in women obtaining the municipal vote in 1868, and schoolboard suffrage and eligibility in 1870, and—perhaps more important still—it effected a permanent recognition of women's suffrage as an integral part of the electoral problem.

Passing over minor developments the question of women's suffrage was reintroduced into Parliament in 1884, when it suffered defeat, due to Mr. Gladstone's opposition not to the idea itself, but to the expediency of introducing the question at the moment. It was to be the fore again in 1892 and was again defeated, this time only by 23 votes—the last occasion on which women's suffrage was rejected on a straight issue in the House of Commons. In 1892 Mr. Faithfull Begg's Bill passed its second reading by 223 votes.

Since 1897 there has been a constant majority for women's suffrage in the House of Commons. Why, then, has it never become law? Because since 1897 the direct issue of women's suffrage has always been complicated and obscured by questions of political expediency. Private members' bills have been crowded out. Sir George Kemp's Bill having passed its second reading in 1911, by a majority of 167, was thrown out to give way to a proposed Government Reform Bill. When that bill appeared a women's suffrage amendment, an opportunity for which had been promised by the Government, was ruled out of order by the Speaker. Until in the summer of 1917, the women's suffrage clause of the Representation of the People Bill was left to the free vote of the House, the direct issue of women's suffrage had never been voted on.

Women's suffrage has never been a party question. When first it reached a division there were both Liberals and Conservatives among its supporters. Today it has the backing of every party. And, throughout, the women who have worked for it have been women of all types, all professions, and all parties.

I have heard fees expressed that the passage of women's suffrage will

upset party balance. For the very reason that I have mentioned—that women suffragists are of all parties—I see no cause to anticipate such a result. I do not myself expect to see any sudden political upheaval as a result of women's suffrage. The deluge is perpetually predicted, and rarely seen.

Of the 6,000,000 women who are enfranchised under the Representation of the People Bill, 5,000,000 are married. The future of their children depends on the state's governance. These women are not likely to rush madly into social revolution. At the same time they are likely to devote very careful thought to the many political questions which touch them nearly, and we may expect to benefit from their experience and to witness a general, if gradual improvement in those laws which are of vital import to the happiness of the home.

New Zealand and Australia have tried women's suffrage, Canada is trying it, some of America's states have long experience of it. As is natural, mistakes have been made, but on the whole women's suffrage in practice has had the best of results. Women have everywhere sought to improve the moral and physical betterment of their nation.

The women of Britain are now entering upon their great opportunity. They are fortunate in having before them the examples of other countries, by whose mistakes they can profit, whose successes they have for a guide. At present, while our nation's energy is concentrated upon the conduct of the war, there is not likely to be any immediate legislative result of women's enfranchisement. But at least, if a crisis arises, we can now draw upon both sides of our national experience to meet it, and it is inconceivable that the granting of full citizenship can, in the long run, be detrimental either to the citizen or to the State.

PROFESSOR MIGNON
LECTURES IN ROMESpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The club of Rome and Paris which was inaugurated in Rome not so very long ago has made a good start, in the task it has set itself of furthering closer intellectual relationship between the two countries, with the lecture recently given by Professor Mignon of Lyons on "The Intellectual Affinity Between France and Italy."

The audience which filled the room was a thoughtful and highly educated one, and the speaker, who was introduced by the president of the club, Signor Adolfo Apollini, was listened to with close attention and applauded warmly at the close of his lecture.

Professor Mignon spoke of the traits characteristic of the Latin culture and mode of thought common alike to the people of France and Italy. Among such characteristics he named a certain balance and, as it were, finesse of thought, as well as a tendency to skepticism. This culture, he declared, was very far as yet either from being superseded or from having attained its full completion. It still remained, notwithstanding the pretensions and the deluge of Pan-Germanism, the greatest intellectual center of the world, and might still be destined, according to the prophecies of Victor Hugo and Carducci, to the link between the various and diverse modern civilizations. He upheld the ideals of Latin civilization in contrast to those of the new ideals of force and power which the Teutonic race was proclaiming throughout the world.

Germany, he said, was endeavoring to persuade the world that the supreme duty of mankind lay in increasing material power, but the world was resisting—and conquering. The primitive instincts of pride, greed, ambition, and cruelty, were giving way before their ideals of social and individual perfection, implying the feeling for justice and the spirit of sacrifice and renunciation. This was proved by the story of this war, as it was also proved by the history of modern civilization. The speaker returned to the literature, the military system, and the legislation of Rome had not been a guide to all nations. It was Rome which, after the political dismemberment of Europe in the middle ages, furnished a guide for the solution of the new problems. The constitution of Rome was looked to by the great monarchies which arose in Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and it was Republican Rome which furnished a support to the French revolution, while imperial Rome was a model for the great administrations of the modern states. The French spirit, said the professor, was fundamentally Roman and, in addition to its own remarkable agility, it possessed adaptability and resourcefulness. He looked forward to the day when France and Italy, while each preserving their own autonomy and political physiognomy, would really form two branches of one political unity, and to the exalted position which the Latin genius would then hold in the world.

GIFT TO WELSH MUSEUM
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The National Museum of Wales has been enriched by a valuable collection of minerals, insects, and shells, the gift of Lord Rhonda, who purchased the collection belonging to Mr. Robert H. F. Rippon, the naturalist, who spent over 50 years in making it. The mineral section of the collection contains about 3000 specimens from different parts of both hemispheres. There are also over 100,000 specimens of insects, the butterfly collection alone containing over 3000 specimens of swallow-tails, and over 5000 of fritillaries. There is also an extensive collection of beetles, besides tropical dragon flies, crickets, grasshoppers, and so on. The shells, which number about 52,000, include many beautiful specimens from the Pacific, one very rare example being the orange cowry, which is used by the natives of Fiji and New Caledonia as a badge of royalty.

THE DISRUPTION
OF RUSSIAN ARMYNew Light Shed on Situation in
Report of General Denikine
Submitted After Russian Failure
in Galicia Last July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Temps has recently published the following extracts from the report made by General Denikine last July to the council held at Mohileff after the Russian disaster in Galicia:

"It is with deep emotion and the consciousness of my heavy responsibility that my report has been drawn up. I must ask you to pardon me. I used to speak freely in the presence of the autocrat, the Tsar, and I shall speak in the same way to the revolutionary autocracy. When I was summoned to the command I found the troops in a state of complete disintegration. This seemed all the more strange because the situation had not appeared so bad either in the reports received by the Stavka or when I took command. This circumstance may be easily explained; so long as the troops could maintain a passive attitude they did nothing particularly outrageous, but when the moment came for them to do their duty and the order was given for them to take up their positions for the attack, then animal instinct spoke and the veil fell. Ten divisions failed to take up their positions for the start; the leaders of all ranks, the committees and the agitators, worked strenuously, and demands, discussions, and persuasions went on unceasingly. In order to carry out the smallest action decided on it was essential to lessen the number of the troops in revolt, and a whole month passed in this way. Only part of the troops obeyed the orders to fight, the Second Caucasian Army Corps and the one hundred and sixtieth division of infantry more particularly went to pieces.

"I decided to take the Second Caucasian Army Corps, less the fifty-first division of infantry, to the rear and to reorganize it, as well as the one hundred and sixtieth, thus depriving myself, at the beginning of operations, of a force of about 30,000 bayonets. The twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth divisions of infantry were placed in the section with the Caucasian troops, these being considered as some of the best at the front; the twenty-ninth took up its positions, but by the next day nearly two and a half regiments had gone to the rear. The twenty-eighth division wished to send a regiment to occupy the position, but it decided firmly not to do so.

"Everything possible was done to influence them. The general commanding came himself and after talking to the committees and delegates of the two corps came to the conclusion that the troops were good, but that their leaders were frightened and had lost their heads. This, however, was not correct. In this incredibly painful position, the leaders had done all that was possible. The general-in-chief did not know that the meeting of the First Siberian Corps, at which he had been applauded, had been continued after his departure. Other speakers had told the men not to listen to 'the old bourgeois' (pardon me, it was the word used) and had heaped insults upon him. These speeches were received with frantic applause. The War Minister, Mr. Kerensky, carrying out a tour of inspection, during which he addressed an inspiring appeal to glory to the troops, had a splendid reception from the twenty-eighth division of infantry, but on his return he was met by a deputation from one of the regiments which, with another one, had decided half an hour after his departure not to attack. A still more touching picture was presented by the twenty-eighth division of infantry which burst into great enthusiasm when the red flag was presented to the kneeling commander of the regiment of Pot. By the mouth of two speakers and by repeated cries the men of the regiment swore to die for their country. On the first day of the attack, without even going into the trenches, this regiment turned round and made its way ten versts behind the battlefield.

"Among the factors which should have upheld the morale of the troops, but which really brought about their complete demoralization must be mentioned the commissioners and the committees. Possibly among the commissioners a few 'black swans' might be found, who, by not interfering in what did not concern them, were really useful, but the institution itself, in so far as it implied a divided power, produced friction, and constituted an undesired interference which could not be one of the causes of the disintegration of the army. The committees were another cause of demoralization. I do not deny that many of them did their duty with all their might and some of the members afforded valuable examples of heroism, but I declare that their utility was only a slight compensation for the enormous degree of harm done in

the army by these committees of administration owing to their oligarchical methods, their division of authority, their hostility and their interference in matters concerning the war and the way in which they discredited authority. I could give 100 examples of how they brought authority into discredit, but I will only mention the most characteristic.

"On the 8th of June a committee at the front decided not to attack, then it changed its mind and decided to attack. On the 20th of June, the second army committee decided not to attack; on the 29th it changed its decision. The Minak Soviet of workmen and soldiers decided not to authorize the attack by 123 votes to 79. All the committees of the one hundred and sixty-ninth division of infantry gave orders for an announcement to be made defying the Provisional Government and declaring an attack to be 'treason to the revolution.'

General Denikine goes on to describe the lack of discipline which was due to the committees and how under this régime highly placed officers were deprived of their commands. He also gives details of the offensive in which the state of demoralization of the Russian Army prevented them from holding their initial advantage or of profiting by their superiority in numbers and war matériel. He describes how the soldiers, unaccustomed to the noise of guns after months of inactivity, meetings, and fraternization, left the trenches, threw away their rifles and went to the rear. "The cowardice and lack of discipline of some of them attained such a pitch that several of our generals gave orders that the artillery should not fire any more lest the noise of our own guns should produce a panic among the soldiers." He further describes the effect of the Bolshevik propaganda which, in the form of newspapers and printed matter was showered upon the soldiers, and the want of discipline to which paragraph 14 of "The Declaration of the Soldiers' Rights" providing that no one should be punished unless sentenced, gave rise, and the contempt shown the officers: "It is very painful to me to speak of the officers and I shall be brief."

"In the darkest hours of the Tsarist régime the satellites and gendarmes did not indulge in such tortures and mockery toward those whom they considered guilty as the officers who give their lives for their country have had to put up with from the sullen masses led by the riff-raff of the revolution. They were insulted at every turn and they were struck, yes, struck. They did not complain, but they were ashamed, mortally ashamed, and more than one shed tears in his suffering. It is not surprising that many officers sought issue on the battlefield as a way out of the situation. What an epic calm and what tragic sonority these words have, an extract from the account of an engagement: 'In vain the officers going on in front tried to rally their men. At this moment a white flag appeared at the redoubt No. 3. Thereupon 15 officers and a little group of soldiers went forward alone. Their fate is unknown. They were not seen again.'

General Denikine, declaring the army to be in ruins and the need of heroic measures to reconstruct it, finishes his report with a plan for this reconstruction.

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PASSPORT RULE
CHECKS TRAVELPassenger Traffic Between the
United States and Porto Rico
Interfered With by Recent
Commerce Department Order

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R.—Passenger traffic between the mainland and Porto Rico has been seriously checked by the issuance of a recent order by the Department of Commerce, Washington, requiring that each passenger sailing for Porto Rico must be in possession of a passport in order to obtain a steamship ticket.

This order has already stopped the arrival of the many tourists who were commencing to come to Porto Rico following the recent unprecedented weather in the United States, and is accepted by the steamship companies as definitely ending any plans they had made for the handling of tourists from now until May.

So far as it is known this is the first instance in which passports have been required between American ports, and another unusual feature of the new regulation is that while a passport is required before a passenger may be permitted to sail from the mainland to Porto Rico, passengers may sail from Porto Rico for the mainland without a passport.

In Porto Rico the Governor, acting under authority delegated to him by the Department of State, Washington, may issue passports to persons desiring to go from the island to countries other than the United States. The preliminary details of making out the passports are handled by the office of the secretary of Porto Rico, but each passport issued here must bear the signature of the Governor of Porto Rico.

Many persons who had planned to go to the mainland have applied at the office of the secretary of Porto Rico for passports, and invariably they have been advised that the Governor of Porto Rico has no authority to issue passports to an American port. Passengers sailing for the States who plan to return to the island are advised to provide themselves with all necessary papers for the obtaining of a passport in the United States. The steamship agents here have been advised that ordinarily at least seven days' time is required to obtain a passport from the State Department, Washington, provided the applicant has all of the papers required by the department. The photograph, certificate of birth, age, nationality of parents, place of birth and other information of a similar nature are required of each applicant for a passport.

The new order comes from the Department of Commerce, while passports are issued only by the Department of State.

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GREED IN UNITED STATES MENACING AN EARLY VICTORY

(Continued from page one)

and seek personal gain from the crisis which the United States and its allies find themselves facing. In plain language, that is what troubles the country, and in the view of the President's supporters, it is operating to give aid to the enemy as much as the general delaying tactics practiced by the inefficient and the friends of the German cause. In the view of the President's friends it is operating also to produce discontent among those who are not in a position to get their hands into the public treasury.

This universal desire for gold has been spoken of recently by Commissioner Victor Murdock of the Federal Trade Commission, who declared, from his own observation and study, that this greed for gain is the fundamental evil of the situation. The manifestation of the money-getting desire in the Hog Island case, and the reflex results in the labor situation as affecting the building of ships, have merely been the surface indications of evils that have become a part of the ordinary man's purpose through generations. The President hopes to overcome this condition by appeals to the patriotism of the people. He has repeatedly declared that the war can only be won by unified action of the country, by self-sacrifice of the individual, and the devotion of all thought and purpose to the one enterprise of ending the war.

To defeat the potency of this appeal, it is apparent, selfish human nature has interposed itself to aid the enemy. The United States has pledged itself to war on autocracy. It is generally recognized now that wealth and power were the principal objects of the Berlin to Baghdad plan of the Central Empires, and that the greed for gold was in reality the prime motive behind the Kaiser's world domination program. The President's friends are able to see that this same Prussian autocracy in military uniform has a first cousin in the United States in the prevailing money-getting madness and desire for power and place, which interposes its own selfish interests before those of the country and civilization itself. Sometimes it appears in plain business clothes, sometimes in ecclesiastical raiment.

Work to Be Resumed

Union Leaders Notify Shipping Board of End of Strike

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Shipping Board has received from union leaders in all districts in which carpenters have been out, a notification that President Wilson's intervention has terminated the strikes, and that all the men will be back at work by noon today.

In fact two-thirds of the strikers were at work yesterday afternoon, the appeal from representatives of William L. Hutcheson, President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, to return to work having met with a ready response.

William P. Howard, National Organizer Couzens, and other organization officials, were cheered at a meeting of strikers at noon at Standard Hall in Mariner's Harbor, when he told the strikers that President Wilson had always been fair to labor and that his telegram to President Hutcheson, regardless of the sharpness of its phrases, was a recognition of their grievances and meant that they would be speedily remedied.

Samuel Gompers called up President Hutcheson from Washington and asked him to proceed immediately to confer with officials of the Shipping Board. On being told that it was reported from Washington that President Wilson would not see him, unless he agreed to mediation of grievances by the Wage Adjustment Board, he said:

"I don't think President Wilson has indicated anything to that effect. I have not heard yet whether he will grant me an interview. I don't care to discuss what may happen if it is insisted that the whole matter shall go into the hands of the Shipping Board. I am afraid that, if I discuss probabilities, I may appear to be criticizing or threatening the Government. I don't believe any man should put himself in that attitude."

Committee to Inspect

Senators Investigating Shipyards Decide to Visit Hog Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In executive session on Monday, the Senate Commerce Committee decided to visit Hog Island next Monday and to spend the day there with a view to calling before it more witnesses. Chairman Fletcher said that the aim of the committee is not to examine into details of expenditure with the intention of incriminating any man or set of men, but rather to help speed up the construction of ships and, as far as possible, to eliminate the factors which have hitherto retarded progress in the yards.

The committee requested Mr. Piez, general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, to investigate the contracts made between the American International and other companies for the material used for yard construction at Hog Island.

Investigator Chosen

President Wilson Confers With Attorney-General on Hog Island Inquiry

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson yesterday paid a visit to the Department of Justice and the Ship-

ping Board to discuss the prospective general inquiry into conditions at the plant, and the reports of padded payrolls in the Government's fabricated steel shipbuilding plant at Hog Island which are under investigation by the Department of Justice.

United States Attorney Francis F. Kane received instructions more than two weeks ago to gather all the facts possible concerning reports that many officials were paid exorbitant salaries, and some so-called experts were paid from two or more accounts.

His report will be submitted soon to a special Department of Justice investigator, to be appointed at the request of President Wilson to investigate the Hog Island situation.

After a brief conference today with the President, Solicitor General Davis intimated that the investigator already had been chosen.

Support to Government

Carpenters' Council President Talks on Shipbuilding Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Springfield, Mass., Bureau

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Support of the Government in its shipbuilding and manufacturing program was urged in the report of John Morgan, president of the State Council of Carpenters, at the annual meeting, which opened here Monday. J. A. Bromley, secretary of the council, read the report in the absence of Mr. Morgan, who is at Baltimore attending a meeting of the international council.

"War has been declared against the German Government," said the report. "We must realize first as American citizens that it is our duty to uphold the Government in all its contentions for liberty and justice, so that no more will the sword be unsheathed."

"Several contractors who have government work have been unfair and taken advantage of unsettled conditions. We have tried to eliminate these wrongs thrust upon us by profiteering employers. Many government representatives have tried to be fair to our organization. Others have assumed an unfriendly attitude. "It is not our intention to harass the Government or retard the work essential to winning this war. Neither is it our intention to sit idly by and see profiteering contractors make large fortunes at the expense of the working class."

Opposition to the lowering of working standards so that women and children can be employed was urged by William M. Brown, delegate of the New York council to this meeting. Mr. Brown declared that so far as New York State was concerned at least the property interests were getting exemption from the women and child labor laws. He said factories were turning out thousands of men, not of draft age, and putting women and children in their places. In Buffalo alone, he said, the factories had discharged 15,000 men and put women and children in their places.

Ship Needs Are Urged

Colonel Gaston Asked to Notify Mayors and Selectmen

The emphatic and immediate need of men with ship-building trades was pointed out in a telegram received today by Col. William A. Gaston, director for Massachusetts of the United States Public Service Reserve from the United States Department of Labor and Emergency Fleet Corporation, Washington, D. C. The message asked that the situation be laid before mayors of the various cities and selectmen in the towns of the Commonwealth.

"The only real answer to the problem now before this country is ship construction. This construction not only depends for its success upon labor, but the very life of labor itself depends on this construction. Not only are the ports and docks jammed with supplies for overseas, but there are in the seacoast terminals more than 30,000 freight cars loaded with supplies for Europe for which there is no sufficient shipping tonnage."

"It is only through shipyard labor that relief to labor throughout the nation can come. Uncalled-for strikes not only threaten the safety of our armies in France, but organized labor as well."

"If a group of shipyard workers tie up the shipyards or fail to give a full day's work, not only will the resulting stoppage of each man's work tie up from 15 to 20 other yard workers and throw them out of employment, but this stoppage will also affect the direct employment of the 6,200,000 war workers as well as the employment of the entire 13,000,000 other workers throughout the country."

Men Told to Show Patriotism

BALTIMORE, Md.—When John Morgan, an organizer for the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, came over from Washington on Monday afternoon and faced a crowd of striking shipworkers in the Labor Lyceum, he said: "Go back to work tomorrow morning. Speed up the work. Show your employers and the country that you are patriotic and not pro-German. Do we get the increase?"

"That matter will be taken up between President Hutcheson and some person or persons appointed by President Wilson," was Mr. Morgan's answer. "Go back to work and do your best. You are patriotic men."

AID TO ROAD URGED

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—If the work of constructing the \$500,000 island-belt road is to be continued the citizens of Oahu must come to the rescue by purchasing \$250,000 worth of Territory of Hawaii 4 per cent bonds. This statement is made by the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, which quotes a letter read to the board of supervisors from C. J. McCarthy, territorial treasurer.

WAGE EQUALITY FOR WOMEN FAVORED

J. Ogden Armour Testifies Also in Stockyard Case Employees Should Be Paid in Keeping With Advanced Living Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—J. Ogden Armour, president and chief owner of Armour & Co., the packers, agreed with labor union leaders on Monday that women doing the same work as men should have the same pay as men. He granted also that wage earners should be given enough to live on reasonably in keeping with the advanced living costs.

Mr. Armour further agreed that after a certain number of hours of work, further labor should be paid for at an extra rate, that is, overtime should be paid more than regular time. He conceded, moreover, that the wage workers, comprising, for instance, the bulk of the 15,000 or 16,000 Armour employees in Chicago, should receive extra pay for Sundays and holidays.

The packer spoke in the course of the arbitration proceedings on labor demands, made on the great packing houses by organized labor in their plants. He appeared before the arbitrator, Federal Judge Samuel Alshuler, at the request of Frank P. Walsh, attorney for the labor unions.

This extra payment for overtime and for holidays constitutes a new expression of opinion by Mr. Armour on packing-house policy in advance of practice in the Armour plants, Mr. D. Harding, superintendent of the Chicago plant, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, later in the day. In other words, Armour & Co. is paying its wage workers for 10 hours a day, and whatever over at the same rate per hour, and many of them are working Sundays at the same wage as on week days. Mr. Harding was mentioned in the testimony as one of the two men who fix Armour plant wages throughout the country.

Asked how Mr. Armour's indorsement of women receiving the same pay as men applied to his company Mr. Harding said it did not apply at all, because there was not a single woman doing a man's work in the Chicago plant, and he did not know of any elsewhere in the company.

Frank P. Walsh took a different view of the significance of the Armour statements. "He has conceded the main points in our contentions," said Mr. Walsh to The Christian Science Monitor representative, "particularly as regard the two points, the one that a man should have a living wage, and the other that women should be paid the same as men for doing the same work. These are great subjects. Economists have written about them. And here this morning, quietly enough, so that few recognize it outside of these labor men, a epoch-making event has taken place."

In questioning Mr. Armour, the labor attorney spoke of a government investigation of living costs in Chicago which reported that it cost \$1200 to \$1300 a year to live here. The daily wage of \$2.75 a day, he figured, left the average plant employee \$465 "below the line." He asked Mr. Armour if he did not want every laborer to have enough to support himself and his family, and Mr. Armour granted he wanted the arbitrator to fix a rate of wages for right living.

Mr. Walsh argued that there was a point in the number of hours of work, beyond which it was not good to labor and declared this point was the eight-hour limit. Mr. Armour granted there was such a limit, but did not concede it to be eight hours. Mr. Walsh then asked if the necessities of the business required employees to be worked beyond that limit, whatever it was, and asked if Mr. Armour did not think they should have additional compensation, a question to which Mr. Armour gave assent, although he said that he thought that limit was 10 hours.

The main point in the day's discussion was the "basic eight-hour day," which the unions are asking for. Mr. Armour said a eight-hour day could not be worked in the industry. Victor A. Olander, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Federation of Labor, later set forth for the arbitrator the progress of the eight-hour day.

"In nearly all walks of life the eight-hour day now is recognized as the proper standard of a day's work," declared Mr. Olander. "It is no longer an experiment, but has been found to be successful in practically every country."

"In this great world war the countries with the strongest labor organizations and which deal with these bodies in a spirit of justice are making the best showing."

"The packers may be nearer the adoption of the eight-hour day than they think," he also stated after having read extracts from speeches endorsing the eight-hour day idea. "The War Department is broadly interpreting the federal statute requiring eight-hour work days on all military contracts with time and a half where overtime is necessary to speed up production. If the packers have government contracts, and I believe they have, the Government may insist upon an eight-hour day in their plants."

Some matters brought up in the Federal Trade Commission hearings were denied by Mr. Armour, namely, that the packers owned the stockyards and that territory and livestock receipts were divided proportionally among the packers.

DRY MONDAY ARRESTS CONTINUE VERY LIGHT

Monday closing of saloons in Boston continues to have the beneficial result of noticeably reducing the number of arrests for drunkenness, say prohibitionists today. With the statistics of the Boston Police Department in their

possession, showing the reduction in number of arrests on the Monday holidays, as compared with other Mondays, many anti-saloonists will go before the legislative committee which has in hand the proposal of referring the national prohibition amendment to the people.

The arrests for drunkenness on the last wet Monday, Jan. 14, totaled 129, whereas on last Monday only 18 persons were lodged in jail for being intoxicated. On Jan. 14, there were 211 arrests for all causes, while on last Monday there were only 60 persons arrested for various reasons. These official figures, say anti-saloonists, prove conclusively their claim for prohibition.

MORE PROTESTS AGAINST FUEL USES

Objection Continues to Policy of Permitting Breweries to Operate While Vital Needs Are Not Receiving Coal

Objections continue to be expressed by persons all over Massachusetts to the policy of permitting breweries to operate and not only consume coal but help boost the price of wood by their heavy purchases, and thereby deprive homes, schools, churches and necessary manufacturers of fuel. James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, has declared himself against fixing the price of wood, for to do so, he claims, would tend to curb production. As it is now the highest bidder takes the load.

As essential establishments are given the priority in coal deliveries, some breweries have found it difficult to obtain fuel. Those which were not prepared for the coal shortage are now reported as down to their last few tons. Some have been using wood fuel for 10 days. In several cases brewery coal in cars has been seized by the Fuel Administration for the use of homes and other necessities. The production of intoxicating liquors has fallen off with the reduced coal supply but no breweries are known to have dismissed workers. While actual brewing activities are suspended, workers are transferred to departments where they can be useful in perpetuating the liquor traffic.

L. A. Sneed, a member of the United States Fuel Administration, today conferred with Mr. Storrow on the New England fuel situation and discussed plans for providing this section with coal next winter. Mr. Sneed came as the personal representative of Dr. Harry A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator.

Because of next Friday being a holiday, Charles F. Ernst of Department B of the Boston Fuel Committee, announced this morning that on that day the various coal stations throughout the city will be closed. That this holiday closing may entail no hardship upon those dependent upon the emergency coal stations for fuel, it has been arranged that an extra supply of coal will be on hand at the stations on Thursday and again on Saturday, so that those who would ordinarily get coal on Friday may secure their supply either on the day before or on the day following the holiday.

Boston Coal Receipts

Twenty barges and two steamers arrived at Boston today with a total of 35,394 tons of coal for the metropolitan district, making 58,958 tons to arrive during the 36 hours ended at noon. The steamers which arrived were the Harvey H. Brown from Norfolk, Va., with 4200 tons of bituminous coal for the Darrow, Mann Company, and the Brandon from the same seaport, with 2991 tons of soft coal for the New England Fuel and Transportation Company at Everett. The water receipts consisted of 26,933 tons of bituminous coal and 8461 tons of anthracite.

At 10 o'clock this morning Boston had in the pockets of its regular coal dealers 42,845 tons of all grades of coal of practically as much coal as on Jan. 29, when the Boston Fuel Committee put into operation in the city the orders restricting sales of coal to the preferred list of consumers. The amount of coal on hand on that date was about 43,400 tons.

The coal on hand today is made up as follows: 19,000 tons of anthracite, 6345 tons of screenings, and 17,500 tons of bituminous coal, a total of 11,282 tons more than was on hand at the same hour Monday and representing an increase of what is practically an entire day's supply for the city. There are 5697 tons more of anthracite, 12 tons more of "screenings" and 5573 tons more of soft coal than was on hand Monday morning.

Arrivals by rail intended for consumption in the city of Boston Monday included 358 tons of bituminous, 1300 tons of anthracite and in addition 579 tons of bituminous coal was distributed by lighters.

Five thousand tons of coal were brought to Boston Monday aboard a British steamer from Wales, and placed at the disposal of the New England Fuel Administrator. The coal was originally consigned to British steamers in United States waters, but the British Embassy at Washington, seeing the need for coal in Boston, had the coal diverted to that city.

SHIP PROGRAM IS VITAL TO LABOR

William Blackman, United States Fleet Corporation Director, Explains Necessity of Uninterrupted Work of Construction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The crux of the war problem hinges around shipbuilding, says William Blackman, director of labor for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, in a statement issued on the labor situation. The construction of ships, continues the statement, not only depends on its success upon labor, but the very life of labor itself depends on this construction.

"This war," the statement says, "can be won through the construction this year by the United States and her allies of 9,800,000 tons of shipping. This amount will not only overcome the submarine losses but will also leave the margin necessary to care for the transportation of 1,500,000 American troops and supplies overseas."

"Partial relief, but in a military sense only, is being obtained through the limiting of imports, and the transfer of ships to army use from the less vital import trades. Under the previous order, this work is now being undertaken by joint organization on the part of the Shipping Board and the War Trade Board. While raw materials absolutely necessary to supply the country's vital necessities will, of course, be permitted to enter our ports, it is now necessary, reluctantly, but drastically, to curtail the importation of nonessentials—this to enable the shipping used for this trade to be released for war purposes."

"In spite of this method for obtaining partial relief, the only real answer to the problem is ship construction. This construction not only depends for its success upon labor, but the very life of labor itself depends on this construction—this because 13,000,000 men are employed in the manufacturing plants of the United States today, of whom 6,200,000 are working on war supplies and subsidiary industries alone. All of these men are threatened with forced shutdowns, and these shutdowns are absolutely inevitable unless the ships are built. Even the trades directly manufacturing war supplies and the munitions plants themselves face a limitation of their output."

"This is plain on its face, for not only are the ports and docks jammed with supplies for overseas, but there are, in the seacoast terminals alone, more than 30,000 freight cars loaded with supplies for Europe, literally mountains of supplies for which there is insufficient shipping tonnage."

"No greater surplus of supplies can possibly be permitted to accumulate in these ports, even though the estimated amount of war supplies needed this year for overseas shipment will total 5,500,000 tons."

"There is but one thing ahead—a forced slowdown in American factories until the ships are built."

"The situation is one in which not only the nation is vitally interested, but one which strikes at the very heart of labor itself. Interruptions to business and consequent loss of earnings to the employees will recur until we have shipping adequate to the task of clearing the port congestion."

"For this reason, then, the welfare of all labor, both organized and unorganized, to the extent of some 13,000,000 people now employed, is at stake in the shipyards."

"The coalless day and the freight embargo have already had a tremendous effect upon labor throughout the country, and the additional force of the coming necessary curtailment of raw material importation will also fall heavily upon labor within the next few weeks."

"It is only through shipyard labor that relief to labor throughout the nation can come. Therefore uncalled-for strikes not only threaten the safety of our armies in France, but the very heart of labor itself through the reduction in employment which is faced by millions of men not engaged directly in shipyard work."

"For this reason, a shipyard strike is in effect a lockout aimed at all labor in the country, and threatens the very life of organized labor itself. "The peak-load requirement for shipyard workers will be 500,000 men. On these men depend the ability of other labor to obtain steady employment. In other words, if a group of shipyard workers ties up the shipyard or fails to give a full day's work, not only will the resulting stoppage of each man's work tie up from 15 to 20 other yard workers and throw them out of employment, but this stoppage will also effect the direct employment of the 6,200,000 war workers, as well as the employment of the entire 13,000,000 workers throughout the country."

"Because of this fact, the labor leaders of the country, including Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, have entered into an agreement with the Navy Department, the Shipping Board

and the Emergency Fleet Corporation, for the prevention of strikes, an agreement which has been kept with scrupulous care by its signers, and enforced by a board, the very personnel of which insures fairness. "I wish, therefore, now that the President has personally taken action in the carpenters' strike, to point out to employees and to the members of organized labor throughout the country, that their own interests are vitally at stake in this shipping matter, and that the whole force of their mighty influence must be for their own protection, be used to keep the shipyards running full time and block any attempt to paralyze the nation's business through strikes, and trust the Labor Adjustment Board to deal fairly with them."

Labor Unions Help to Enroll Men

Committees at all the labor unions in Boston and vicinity are devoting every energy to enroll men with shipbuilding skill in order to prove to the nation that Boston is behind President Wilson, and that General Pershing's wish for "a bridge of ships to France" may be realized. Organized labor in Boston has declared it will enroll every man to do his bit. Considerable rivalry exists between the different organizations, all wanting to make the best showing.

The strike of ship carpenters in New York, Baltimore, and other places according to the leaders of the different local organizations does not meet with the approval of organized labor, and for that reason as much as anything else, the Boston men are doing their best to make a record enrollment.

Outside of the labor movement, this work kept a large force of men busy on Monday, and several hundred names were added to the lists in the various recruiting stations established for this purpose. The fact that it was a holiday allowed many men to enroll, and many trades were represented.

WOODEN SHIPS TO BE FITTED OUT

Dock at Providence, R. I., Taken for Plant to Prepare Vessels of Emergency Fleet for Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Providence, R. I., Bureau

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The City Council has approved the terms of a lease with the Lord Construction Company of New York by which the city will allow the corporation to use 1000 feet of the municipal dock at Fields Point for a plant for the fitting out of wooden ships built for the Government's Emergency Fleet Corporation.

The company will install everything from engines to table knives, bedding, electric lights and wiring, and in fact everything that is necessary to transform an empty wooden hull into a completely furnished ship, ready for the crew to step aboard and start the fires in the boilers.

These various fittings, however, are all to be furnished by the United States Government or companies working under government contract, so that the work here will be one simply of installation of things made elsewhere. Boilers, for instance, now being made at Quincy, Mass., will be sent to this city to go into the boats. At least 20 wooden vessels are to be fitted out in this city.

The company plans to erect, near the workshops, homes for its employees, and will furnish light, heat and water to the workers. Between 500 and 600 men will be employed for a year at least, it is estimated. It is expected that the men will be working on two boats at a time, and that it will take between two and three months to make a boat ready to leave port under her own steam.

GERMAN WOMAN AND CHILD INTERNED

GLOUCESTER, N. J.—The first woman and child in the Eastern States to be interned as enemy aliens were placed in the detention camp at Gloucester yesterday. They are Mrs. Matilda Hansen and her 12-year-old daughter. Mrs. Hansen is the wife of Capt. H. H. Hansen of the interned German liner Wastenburg. She, like her husband, has been interned for the duration of the war.

UNION FREIGHT LINE SEEKING EXTENSION

Petition for Laying Tracks Across Northern Avenue Bridge Has Hearing Before the Boston Street Commissioners

Petition of the Union Freight Railway Company to be allowed to lay and operate a railroad track across the middle section of the Northern Avenue Bridge was heard this morning by the Board of Street Commissioners of the city of Boston. John N. Cole, chairman of the Waterways Commission of the Commonwealth, filed notice that the rights of the Commonwealth must be considered in the matter as the State probably would come in some day and take over the Union Freight Railway to secure complete control between railroad terminals in Boston. He favored granting the railway the right to lay the tracks and operate them. The board, after hearing officers of the road and teaming officials, postponed the hearing until such time as it could determine if it could impose operating restrictions upon the road. It was held that the City Council only could regulate the hours and method of operating the railroad across the bridge.

Mayor Peters, in a letter to the street board, urged the granting of the petition. He said the Federal Government favors the proposition as adding to the transportation facilities in Boston. This, he urged, will help speed up the transportation of goods and stores across the water to Europe. The Mayor proposed that the cost of strengthening the bridge to bear the weight of freight cars be decided by arbitration and that George W. Anderson of the Interstate Commerce Commission be the arbiter.

James A. McKibben, secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, said that James H. Hustis, receiver of the Boston & Maine Railroad, had told him he thought the Government had taken over the Union Freight, or would do so. He favored the project emphatically, and said that in view of the probability that the Government would soon erect great storehouses in South Boston, the additional rail transportation would be absolutely essential.

Chairman Cole emphatically indorsed the project. He proposed that the commission state that any permission on the part of the street commission for the laying of the tracks be sent to the waterways commission for its approval. He said that the Union Freight Railway must link together all of Boston's railroad transportation systems some time in the future.

George F. Stebbins of the Team Owners Association and John M. Gillespie of the Teamsters Joint Council, declared their opposition to granting the railway uninterrupted use of the bridge at all hours. These men declared that the freight railway had abused its privileges in the hours for operating its tracks as laid down by the City Council and that it would do so on the bridge. They wanted to have the permission to lay tracks granted only in conjunction with the restrictions. This is the matter of doubt, and the Boston Law Department is to be asked if the street commissioners have power to act in the entire case.

Mr. Gillespie went so far as to declare that the freight railway company was merely taking advantage of the stress of the war to influence the granting of this permission which it had been seeking for two years.

NEGRO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MONROE, La.—A movement to establish an industrial school for Negroes was launched in Mer Rouge recently. An organization was perfected and a campaign to raise \$2000 was outlined.

RETIRING EARLY TO SAVE FUEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—Save fuel by going to bed one hour earlier each night, requests the fuel conservation committee here. The women's clubs of the city will conduct a campaign in favor of early retiring as a patriotic habit.

The Onward March of Progress

CHAPTER IV. The Necessity of Balance in the World

The necessity of balance in the world is axiomatic, whether we apply it to nations, states, businesses or individuals. The world today is out of balance—hence the terrible conflict now raging. This store is a striking example of almost perfect balance. Harmony reigns supreme. The machinery of business is running along smoothly at high speed. Our large staff of buyers are energetic workers, always enthusiastic in their constant searching for good merchandise to fill the wants of our vast trade. The whole store is keyed right up to the highest point of efficiency and usefulness to its patrons.

Jordan Marsh Company

BOSTON, MASS.

Help Hoover save wheat—
Eat Cream of Rye
delicious in a dozen ways
You will enjoy it served in many ways
Recipes on the package—your grocer has it.
MINNEAPOLIS CEREAL CO. Inc. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

GERMAN PRINCE'S VIEWS ON RUSSIA

Prince Lichnowsky Says Germany Must Secure Rapprochement Both Political and Economic With That Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—Prince Lichnowsky contributes to the discussion on the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk an article on "The Foundations of the Russian Peace," which appears in the Berliner Tageblatt, and constitutes one of the most interesting of the pronouncements he has made in that paper from time to time during the war.

The most notable passage in the whole treatise is the concluding paragraph in which the German diplomat urges the necessity for a political and economic rapprochement with Russia in the future, and observes that if that is secured Germany can leave it to others to reckon with England; but the estimate made of the possible development of the situation in Russia, and the review given of Russo-German relations prior to the war, with its tacit condemnation of German policy since the Bismarckian era, are both of considerable interest.

Prince Lichnowsky begins by defining the policy pursued by Russia since the days of Catherine the Great, and then traces how German policy was brought more and more into conflict with it. "Russia," he writes, "while not necessarily aiming at the possession of the Straits, was intent upon seeing that they neither fell into the hands of a great European power, nor were held by a Turkey capable of resistance; and in addition to this she aspired first of all to the religious, and then to the national, protectorship of those of kindred race and religion beyond her borders; hence her eastern policy and her Polish policy were always closely interdependent. With regard to the latter she was able to come to an agreement with her two neighbors, Germany and Austria-Hungary, and it was with England and France, and subsequently with Italy also, that she first came into conflict concerning her influence in the east and in the Mediterranean." These latter powers, however, effected a rapprochement with Austria, who had hitherto gone hand in hand with Catherine, although taking no active part in the conflict, and from this point Prince Lichnowsky's account of subsequent developments reads as follows: "Since the Crimean War the breach between Austria and Russia has not disappeared. Behind Austria-Hungary stood, from the date of the Berlin Congress, the first military power in the world, the German Empire, which after Bismarck, and contrary to his intentions, extended the alliance concluded as a consequence of the congress and of the German-Russian estrangement into a blank check for the eastern policy of its ally. If at the congress Bismarck, more under the influence of personal irritation than of material considerations, had but lukewarmly supported Russia, and deprived her of the full fruits of victory, while enabling Count Andrassy to 'occupy' Turkish territory which was mainly Serbian ethnographically, our attitude later in connection with the annexation of Bosnia, which destroyed the Serbian dream of the future, led to a further alienation of our eastern neighbor and traditional friend, whose neutrality facilitated the successes of 1866 and 1870-71.

"The repudiation of the treaty that secured our rear was followed by the Russo-French fraternization, which after Algeiras was still further supplemented by the British-Russian Entente. While a far-reaching application of the alliance permitted our Austro-Magyar friends to combat with our assistance, the Serbian aspirations to unification which were supported by Russia, the predominance which we aimed at on the Balkans, supported by military missions designed to strengthen the resisting power of the Turks, also aroused the displeasure of the Tsarist Government. Fleet and Algeiras, on the one hand, a Serbian and Turkish policy on the other, created the atmosphere out of which the Entente emerged. Then at the ambassadorial conference in London the formation of Albania was insisted upon with our help, with a view to excluding Serbia from the Adriatic. In consequence the latter saw herself compelled to press forward toward the south, to occupy the line of the Vardar, and to reach the sea at Salonika. And when finally Count Berchtold, who had never really recognized the Treaty of Bucharest, wanted, with the support of the alliance, to revise that treaty, there developed in consequence of Russia's resistance the world war, which now confronts us with the task of finding new and, it is to be hoped, permanent foundations for our future relations with Russia."

"The road that led to the war," Prince Lichnowsky continues, "would surely offer the best indication as to the essential foundation of peace, especially as direct and vital German interests are not concerned." The problem is complicated, however," he adds, "by the fact that there are three other matters that call for consideration: the interests of Germany's allies, the Central Powers' foundation of a Kingdom of Poland, and the internal situation in Russia." Taking the last first, he holds that there are two possibilities to be reckoned with: the maintenance of the present communist régime, or the formation of a democratic federative republic after the American pattern. The restoration of the monarchy he prefers to leave out of consideration, partly because it is not very probable, and partly because it would inevitably mean a return in Russia to the policy of Catherine and the consequent necessity of ordering relations with

Russia accordingly. "If then," he writes, "the present régime is retained, Russia will simply return to a primitive system of economics that will merely satisfy the needs of the moment and the simple requirements of the peasant and the artisan element in the towns. She will produce only what she herself needs. Trade and industry, both of which accumulate capital, will either cease altogether, or at least will develop only as far as they are necessary for the simplest requirements of life.

"In such a state of society, imperialism will naturally be dormant, but it can be dormant in no other. Even a democratic federal republic after the pattern of the United States, which has gradually developed from a primitive, agrarian association of settlements into the greatest capitalist power in the world, could not refrain from imperialist aspirations in the interest of its capitalists. Has not the United States likewise continually absorbed fresh territories in the interest of its colonists and their expansion, and has not political and economic influence in its case too? Has it not acquired Spanish-speaking territories which we recently so generously offered to Mr. Carranza, and has it not secured to itself the primacy of the Anglo-Saxon race in the transatlantic hemisphere by shutting out all European encroachment with the Monroe Doctrine and its application hitherto? . . . We shall perhaps have to reckon with the United States of Russia, with the United States of America, China, Brazil, or with the Commonwealth of Australia. Would this democratic and therefore pacifist federal state, which is in contrast with the theocratic character of Tsardom, be able to place itself on the modern foundation of rationalism, and to ignore altogether the susceptibilities of the still powerful clergy, and of the orthodox rural population which is under their influence? Would it combat ecclesiastical-nationalist Slavophilism, and abandon those of kindred faith and race in the Balkans to their fate? Will the future Russia, if she reverses, and works her way up to the position of a modern constitutional state or federation of states, refrain from expansion and influence in Asia and on the Black Sea, and from obtaining access to the Mediterranean? It is not to be supposed that she will."

"Further," writes Prince Lichnowsky, coming to his second point, the step taken by the Central Powers in proclaiming the Kingdom of Poland, "will she grieve at the loss of Poland, which separates her from the west, and hearken to the complaints of the Ruthenes, who in the old days even used to protest against Polish oppression? The over-hasty Polish creation, which may constitute a future obstacle to permanent understanding and reconciliation, as well as to direct commercial communication with Russia, recalls only too well the Duchy of Poland which Prince Bismarck describes as an 'artificial and untenable Napoleonic creation.' How can it refrain from demanding access to the sea? But what is its natural way to the sea? None other, surely, than the course of the Vistula. It is a harmless belief that the new Poland will make a halt at Alexandrovo, raise its hat and say adieu to the river 'out of gratitude.'"

"The Serbian problem," adds the prince, "remains the most serious of all with regard to the interests of our allies. I would fain assume that the trialist form contemplated by the Austro-Hungarian Southern Slaves—naturally without Trieste and the Slovenes with Plume as a Hungarian part, would be open to the fewest objections. In any case this trialist system would be very much more acceptable to us than the Polish."

"Whatever may be the solution found by our foreign policy, concerning whose heritage of burdens complaint has been unending," Prince Lichnowsky concludes, "it must keep one thing in view: The necessity, for the future, of our rapprochement (Annäherung), both political and economic, with Russia. If everything that stands in the way of a reconciliation is removed, there will be opened up to our industry and technique, and to German enterprise, a wide field of activity in the gigantic and aspiring empire. Are we then to array ourselves against England? Most certainly not. That we can confidently leave to others!"

FOOD PRODUCTION INCREASE PLANNED

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Encouraged by the good showing made by this city in increased food production last year, the Manchester Food Committee has started a campaign to make this year's crop production even larger than in 1917. Dr. John H. Gleason, head of the committee, has prepared a report of the activities since the war began and a plan for still greater production in 1918.

Although Manchester has a population of only 80,000 people, the Food Committee supervised last year 376 war gardens within the city limits. The supervision was financed by a fund of \$1500 given by the New Hampshire Defense League and by individual subscriptions, and much of the plowing and trucking was contributed by the municipality. In the fall and winter, the committee, in cooperation with the city government, operated public markets for the first time in the city's history.

Recommendations for 1918 include: Organization of women to promote canning. Publicity campaigns to arouse all the people to the need of food conservation. Enlistment of all families in food conservation by securing signed pledge cards to save food at each house.

HOSTESS HOUSE TO BE OPEN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The hostess house of the Y. W. C. A. at Camp Jackson, will be formally opened on Feb. 23, with a band concert, followed by addresses.

FINES MONEY PAID OUT ILLEGALLY

Chicago Brings Suit to Stop Practice by Which Sectarian Institution Benefited—Trial of Case Expected Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—It has taken the city of Chicago 47 years to find out it was illegally paying certain moneys to two private institutions, one of them the Roman Catholic House of the Good Shepherd. In this time the payments of these moneys to the House of the Good Shepherd, according to an attorney who has brought suit to shut off all payment by the city, of any kind, to this sectarian institution, have amounted to over \$130,000.

The House of the Good Shepherd is still getting money direct from the municipal treasury, through another channel. The payments through this second source of city revenue have recently been increased so that the institution is better off than before the first payments were eliminated.

A suit to stop this connection between the religious institution and the city has gone to the state Supreme Court on a technicality and has been sent back for a trial on its merits. The case is expected to come up here soon.

These are the outstanding features of another example of the payment of public money to sectarian institutions, a question growing in interest as well as importance here and elsewhere. To detail the story, one must go back to 1869 when the Legislature of Illinois passed "an act for the benefit of the Chicago Erring Women's Refuge for Reform and the House of the Good Shepherd of Chicago." This act provided that all of the fines collected by the City of Chicago in certain cases should be set aside for the "sole use and benefit" of the two institutions named and should be divided equally between them. The next year (1870) Illinois adopted a new Constitution containing a provision forbidding payments of public money to sectarian or private institutions. "The City Council," says Assistant Corporation Counsel James W. Breen, in his opinion on these payments, "has from that time on (1869) annually appropriated in its annual budget that portion of the fines required by the above statute to be paid both institutions."

Early in 1917 a suit was brought to cut off all payments from the city treasury to the House of the Good Shepherd under the anti-sect provision of the Constitution just mentioned. The city comptroller asked an opinion as to the payments, under the act of 1869, to the House of the Good Shepherd and to the Chicago Home for Girls, which had succeeded to the division of fines formerly enjoyed by the Chicago Erring Women's Refuge for Reform.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Breen, replying to the request, advised the comptroller to decline to issue further warrants under the act. "It must be conceded," he wrote, "that neither one of these institutions are public corporations, and, under the Constitution of 1870 now in force in this State, cities are prohibited from making donations to private corporations, and the action of the City Council in making the appropriation referred to in this communication in the annual budget of 1917 is invalid and void, and in conflict with that section of the Constitution which prohibits cities from making appropriations to private corporations."

Mr. Breen pointed out that the statute of 1869 did not authorize the city to enter into a contract with the two institutions for any specific purpose, but simply required the moneys to be set aside for their sole use and benefit. "The act of the City Council in providing for this in its annual appropriation bill amounts to a gift or donation from the city to the institutions in question, and is in conflict with the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and void," he concluded.

Thus the turning over of these fines was an end. Meanwhile the two institutions are being paid for every girl sent to them by the juvenile court. When the fines were cut off they were paid 30 cents a day for each girl committed. Within the last few months this has been raised to 40 cents. It is planned to make the 1918 appropriation on this 40 cent basis. For the institutions it is declared that the increase is simply the natural response of the city to generally increased expenses. It is added, the receipts of fines were not large.

The two institutions, incidentally, follow the broad church divisions, Roman Catholic girls being sent to the House of the Good Shepherd, and Protestant girls to the Chicago Home for Girls, unless, it is said, a girl expresses a preference one way or another. At the Chicago Home for Girls it is declared to be entirely non-sectarian. Attorney C. S. McNett, who is preparing for trial within a short time of his suit to shut off these present city payments to the House of the Good Shepherd, says the success of his suit would affect private as well as sectarian institutions, against either being given public money.

POSTAGE STAMPS USED FOR CODES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Stamp Dealers Association has received information that the United States Government has discovered that German agents in America have sent military information to Berlin by means of codes derived from arrangements of postage stamps.

The codes are said to have been discovered by the naval authorities, letters containing prearranged stamps being mailed to a Central American country and there remailed to neutral ports of Europe, eventually reaching Germany.

The persons responsible for this

form of espionage are declared to be known and censor methods are said to have been put into practice, since the discovery of the codes, in order to prevent repetition. Postage stamps, with their multitude of variations of sizes, colors and denominations, are particularly adapted to code usage, it is understood.

MR. TAFT FINDS MEN IN CAMP QUALIFIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Reports received by the National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association tell of the marked enthusiasm with which the speeches being made by William Howard Taft at American army camps are being received. Mr. Taft started on a tour of the camps on Jan. 24, and will complete it on Feb. 20. He has already talked to more than 150,000 soldiers, speaking three or four times in each camp, with an average attendance of 3000. At San Antonio, Tex., he talked to 10,000 men on a hillside amphitheater.

Mr. Taft reports, after visiting nine cantonnments, that the drafted men are already good soldiers, that they are well housed and cared for, and in fine condition. He is particularly pleased with the educational work being done by the association, which gives the men an opportunity to prepare for work after the war. He speaks especially of the unity existing between army officers and association secretaries.

NEW ENGLAND COAL NEEDS TO BE MET

WASHINGTON, D. C.—L. A. Sneed, personal representative of the United States Fuel Administrator, today prepared to go to New England to inspect the coal situation there and advise local officials.

One million tons of coal a month will be sent into New England. This was the assurance of the chairman of the Shipping Board and the Director-General of Railways in answer to the plea of 57 textile manufacturers from New England who journeyed to Washington to make a personal appeal for coal to keep their factories running on government and other contracts.

Until reserves are accumulated, 3,000,000 tons a month, three times the estimated needs, will be shipped into the northeast section of the United States.

BOARD TO STUDY SHIP BUOYANCY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Daniels announces the appointment of a special board of officers, headed by Rear Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, to study the whole question of non-sinkable ships, with especial reference to the construction installed on board the former Austrian steamer Lucia in an effort to make her torpedo-proof. This construction is described as consisting of a series of "buoyancy-boxes." The board will include Captain D. W. Coeser, Naval Constructors Robert Stocker and William G. DuBose and one other officer to be named.

PRINCIPAL FOR GIRLS' SCHOOL

HAVERHILL, Mass.—Miss Marion Coats, principal of the Ferry Hill Preparatory School for Girls, was elected principal of Bradford Academy, according to an announcement by Dr. Raymond Calkins, president of the board of trustees of the academy. Monday, Miss Coats, who has received an A. B. degree from Vassar and an A. M. from Radcliffe, was selected by a committee of six trustees. Miss Coats will succeed Miss Laura A. Knott, whose resignation will take effect next June. After graduating from Vassar in 1907, Miss Coats taught in private schools for three years. In 1910 she studied at Yale University, and then at Radcliffe. She has studied in European universities, also.

BISHOP QUAYLE ON GERMANY

Bishop William A. Quayle delivered an address on Germany and the war at the annual students' night of the Methodist Social Union in Convention Hall, Monday night. He urged that there be no peace with Germany until the feeling of domination and hate in the German Empire has been subdued and that then the Allies must "teach the German: 'Thou shalt not steal; thou shalt not kill.'"

TAX LIMIT RAISE INDORSED

WORCESTER, Mass.—The City Council here Monday night accepted the report of the committee on ordinances recommending the passage of an ordinance to raise the tax limit from \$14 to \$16 on \$1000, and ordered the ordinance ordained.

STATE CONVENTION MEASURE OPPOSED

Debate on Bill to Remove Four Offices From Direct Primaries Cut Short in Massachusetts Senate by Vote to Postpone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

Backers of the state convention bill in the Massachusetts Legislature were charged with insincerity of purpose when the measure was reached for debate in the Senate on Monday afternoon. Apprehending serious opposition, the "machine" leaders cut off debate by a motion to postpone the measure, already passed by the House, until today.

"If the people of Massachusetts are not satisfied with the present system of direct primaries, it is very strange that we do not hear some protest from them," argued Senator Cross of Royalston. He termed it a dishonest bill for the reason that it did not make plain the designs of its sponsors, namely, he said, to remove a present incumbent from a state office.

Senator Beck of Chelsea launched the opposition, denouncing the bill as a reactionary move. The bill proposes to return to the old convention system of nominating candidates for Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor and Attorney-General, and Senator Beck declared that had the backers of the move been sincere they would also have included the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. He admitted that direct primaries have weak points, but held that if convention nominations were good for four offices, they were also desirable for all others, including members of the Legislature. He added:

"This measure will take away a sacred privilege of the people. We ought not to act upon it until the people come to us and tell us that the direct primaries have broken down and ask for its repeal."

Senator Hobbs of Worcester, spokesman for the Rules Committee, and Senator Hornell of Boston, chairman of the Election Laws Committee, which reported the state convention bill, defended the motives of those behind the proposition, despite the charge by Senator Reed of Taunton, that "the old conventions savored in many ways of the rankest corruption." Proponents of the measure pointed to the referendum clause on the bill as putting the question directly up to the people themselves.

Senator Nichols of Boston secured postponement until today, a rising vote 20 to 11, favoring his motion, and Senator Beck was unable to obtain a rollcall.

Daylight Saving Indorsed

Massachusetts Legislature Records Itself in Favor of Project

Daylight saving for the United States, a plan which has already been adopted by a dozen European nations, is favored by the Massachusetts Legislature which on Monday completed action on a resolution urging Congress to pass a law advancing the clocks one hour "during such period of the year as Congress may designate." The House adopted the resolution several days ago, and it was adopted by the Senate on Monday.

The Senate recommitted to the Committee on Election Laws a bill which would provide for the listing of voters in Cambridge by the police department. The committee recommended "reference to the next General Court."

Favorable report was made by the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs on the petition of former Mayor Curley of Boston for an appropriation of \$400,000 in 1918 and of a similar sum in each of the four succeeding years for the establishment of a sewerage system within the watershed of the Charles River basin, and the matter was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House advanced a bill to provide for the licensing of "private hospitals and houses for the care of tuberculous persons" in the town of Rutland. Mr. Furness of Everett said the measure was designed to prevent the continuance of such institutions. A bill to establish a minimum wage for Worcester city laborers at \$3 a day was enacted without debate.

Repeal of Bill Opposed

Strong opposition has developed against a legislative bill, backed by the Boston Elevated Railway, providing virtually for the repeal of the law regarding proof of contributory negligence in certain accidents. The Judiciary Committee gave a public hearing on the question on Monday afternoon and Attorney James H. Vahey contended the bill would work an injustice upon plaintiffs who were un-

able to secure the names of witnesses at the time of the accident, since the measure would place the burden of proof upon the defendant. Endicott P. Saltonstall, attorney for the Elevated, was the only advocate of the measure, and he said it was a bill favored by the railway.

COURT DECIDES POINT IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The High Court of Australia has decided a point of much interest to the Commonwealth, the question whether the ships of a friendly country can be detained in time of war if they do not conform to instructions. The High Court ruled that the owner of such a ship could recover damages against the Commonwealth for the refusal to grant his ship a clearance.

In order to force the Lindisfarne, whose port of entry was Nystad, Finland, and whose owners were Russian subjects, to carry wheat to the United Kingdom and France, the Commonwealth refused to grant a clearance unless the master of the ship agreed to take the grain to Britain. The Supreme Court of New South Wales was asked, as a sequel to the detention of the ship, to answer the following questions:

(1) Whether plaintiff was entitled to recover damages in an action against defendant (the Commonwealth) for the refusal of the collector or controller of customs to grant the ship a clearance?

(2) Whether the plaintiff was entitled to recover damages for the placing of an armed guard on the ship?

The New South Wales Court replied in the negative to the first question and in the affirmative to the second. This did not satisfy either party, and both appealed to the High Court. When the case came before the latter tribunal the appeal was allowed, the Court answering question No. 1 in the affirmative. Using its discretion, the court did not answer question No. 2.

Mr. Justice Isaacs, who read the judgments of Mr. Justice Barton and Mr. Justice Rich, in addition to his own, said that the court had decided that the plaintiffs were entitled to that the action against the Commonwealth unless the facts admissible, and proved under paragraph 12 of the defense, established a justification under the war power; and that the Comptroller-General of Customs was an officer of the Commonwealth, which was responsible for his action. There was no statement in the authorities to which the court had been referred which showed that the mere fact of war supported an attempt to compel aliens personally to enter the King's service outside the territory and on the open sea, and while there to risk capture or death at the hands of the enemy. If any such act were justifiable at law it must be justified by emergency under the war power which had been specially pleaded.

Mr. Justice Duffy, who read a separate judgment, said that he was unable to answer either of the questions submitted for consideration of the court.

HARVARD MAN APPOINTED

Appointment of Edwin F. Gay, dean of the graduate school of business at Harvard University, is announced today for the United States War Trade Board. This is the second professor to leave Harvard for this board, as Dean Gay was preceded by Prof. Frank W. Taussig. Dean Gay has been serving on the commercial economy board of the Council of National Defense since last spring.

INSPECTION CLOSED AT CAMP DEVENS

Brigadier-General McDonald Completes Work and Expresses Satisfaction With Conditions and Progress Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Brigadier-General J. B. McDonald, detailed by the inspector-general's department in Washington to inspect the seventy-sixth division here, has completed his work and has left for Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I. Before leaving the cantonment he issued a statement to the effect that he was satisfied with conditions here. "I have found officers and men efficient and enthusiastic," he said, "a splendid spirit prevails and I am greatly satisfied with camp conditions and the progress the division has made. I have been inspecting every unit during the past week and it is not necessary for me to see the division marching in order to judge its merits." On Monday the four hundred and first telegraph battalion had an informal parade for the benefit of the official, and the three hundred and fourth ambulance company also was reviewed by him.

James K. Hackett, recently appointed director-general of all activities in dramatic and musical fields, has arrived in camp to begin his work. Camp Devens is his first field, and he estimates that it will take him only a few days to complete his work of organizing the men. He will then leave for visits to other cantonnments, and will ultimately go to France. Mr. Hackett was presented to Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, who stated that the work has his cordial approval, and that he should urge company commanders to give him their cooperation.

Announcement was made on Monday that officers and enlisted men are entitled to have wills, powers of attorney, or any other legal papers drawn up for them free of charge. The trial of Private John Sanjean, headquarters company, three hundred and first infantry, charged with violation of three articles of war, was begun on Monday afternoon before the general court-martial board presided over by Lieut.-Col. P. W. Arnold. Sanjean is a naturalized citizen, and the author of a book on how to become an American citizen. He came to camp from Cambridge where he was a lawyer. Among the charges against him are feigning disability, refusing to obey orders and assault on a non-commissioned officer. Seven witnesses were examined, after which the trial was put over until Tuesday.

Trench mortar practice has been commenced, the firing being under the direction of Lieut. Col. Edward Croft and Lieut.-Col. Charles A. Romeyn. Lieut. Kirk Boott, the American officer detailed as friend and counselor to the foreign attaches here, fired the first shot.

FREE NAVIGATION SCHOOL

Another free United States Government navigation school for training of seamen to become deck officers in the new American Merchant Marine, is to be opened at Tampa, Fla., tomorrow or next day, it was announced today by the national headquarters of the Shipping Board's recruiting service in the customhouse at Boston. It will be the forty-second school of that nature to be operated by the Boston headquarters, 25 of which are now running. The others exhausted available material in their respective territories.

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"PROBLEM OF MINOR FORMS OF HEALING"

Secretary of Cleveland Hospital Council Reads Paper on This Subject at Congress on Medical Education and Licensure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHICAGO, Ill.—At the annual congress on medical education and licensure, which was held here recently, a paper was read by the Hon. Howell Wright of Cleveland, O., on "The General Problem of the Minor Forms of Healing." More than common interest is given to this paper by the fact that the author is secretary of the Cleveland Hospital Council, is a member of the Ohio Senate, and is a commissioner appointed by the Governor of Ohio to report on the need of revised medical statutes to the Legislature of that State.

Mr. Wright's paper read in part: "This problem involves the licensure of members of healing professions, sometimes designated as the 'medical cults' or 'sects.' It is in a large measure a legislative problem, for the state legislatures are 'makers' and 'unmakers' of medical laws. These laws are the subject of bitter controversy in almost every session. The Ohio Eighty-second Assembly, which convened in 1917, was no exception. These controversies rarely fail to bring to light certain weaknesses in medical practice acts and at the same time suggest certain remedies. Legislators fully understand the defects but as yet do not generally comprehend the necessary remedies. I will discuss the Ohio situation, which I believe to be typical.

Ohio's Medical Practice Law, as enacted in 1896, provided legal regulations for the practice of medicine or surgery and midwifery. It made no provision for the so-called 'cults' or 'sects.' The first exception to the original requirements came in 1900, when the statute was amended for the benefit of osteopaths, and again in 1902. Some years later it was amended for the benefit of the dentists who desired to administer anesthetics generally, and again, not long after, for the benefit of nurses. In 1915, a tremendous assault was made upon the act. It resulted in numerous amendments providing exemption and modifications in favor of 'cults' and 'sects,' and placed them all under the regulation of the Medical Board. Approximately 20 different forms of healing are specified in the law, but the board was also given authority to examine and register persons desiring to practice any other limited branch or branches of medicine or surgery 'that may now or hereafter exist.' In other words, Ohio police power has been delegated to the State Medical Board to regulate the practice of all the minor forms of healing and the practice of nursing.

Bitter attacks were made on the Medical Practice Act in the Eighty-second Ohio Assembly. Osteopaths, chiropractors and naturopaths each demanded the delegation of state police power to a board representing them instead of the medical profession and through which they planned to control their own licensure. Christian Scientists demanded complete exemption. Osteopaths demanded the right to use drugs, to enter the field of major surgery and to be placed on a legal par with 'other physicians and surgeons.' Actively opposed to all of these measures appeared the State Medical Board with a membership representing the regular profession, homeopaths and eclectics, ably supported by the well-organized State Medical Association. It was profession against professions.

There appeared to be a pronounced 'legislative state of mind' toward medical licensure, medical practice and the medical profession which was difficult to overcome and which was a bar to the consideration of these proposed measures. The legislature, however, particularly those which aimed to create new boards of regulation. It may be summed up in these words: 'The Ohio Medical Practice Act is antiquated. It represents only three schools of practice. Such a basis of representation is also antiquated because it results in a sectarian board. If it is right to delegate police power to the medical profession, why not delegate it to the limited practitioners? There is a commercial aspect to this medical practice business. The State cannot legally prove the practice of medicine unless it proves the giving of a fee. The medical profession apparently does not want other healers to practice for compensation. The medical profession now regulates not only itself but also its competitors, the 'limited practitioners.' It seeks thus to control all potential competitors. We cannot distinguish between the State Medical Board, as now constituted, and the State Medical Association. Much opposition to these bills is based not on a desire to safeguard the public health but to protect 'special privileges.' These arguments were often heard throughout the session, and seem to indicate a deep-seated and far-reaching public distrust of the medical profession. Far more than ever before the legislature reflects the sentiment of its constituents.

Other schools of practice—the 'medical cults' and 'sects'—seem to have learned something of legislative procedure in recent years and skillfully played these arguments. For a time it seemed as if this type of reasoning would prevail regardless of resulting new licensing machinery and the number of ignorant practitioners turned loose upon the public by 'exemption.'

There were several combinations of political organizations regardless of party affiliations; numerous petitions urging the enactment of these measures and signed by 'our constituents' daily made their appearance. And it is interesting to note that some of these petitions contained the signa-

tures of practicing physicians and dentists. All of this indicates that the problem under discussion is one essentially of education—education of the Legislature—education of the public—as well as education of the limited practitioners and the medical profession itself, to harmony in one ideal—that is—public health and welfare. Let us analyze these legislative proposals more in detail for proof of the general need of education.

After speaking of proposals in regard to optometry, chiropractic, naturopathy, and osteopathy, Senator Wright continued as follows:

Christian Scientists demanded exemption on the ground that Christian Science is not the practice of medicine but the practice of religion. The bill passed the Senate but was overwhelmingly defeated in the House through the efforts of the organized medical profession with the assistance of organized religion. It was defeated as a menace to public health. It was argued that Christian Scientists should not be allowed to take a compensation for their services. Yet it was clearly shown that Christian Scientists practice as they please in the cities of Ohio and flourish financially because the medical board can rarely detect them in the process of accepting compensation or contributions. Again the need of education is emphasized. How much more will be needed to completely establish the fact that any such commercial basis for protection of public health is futile?

Conclusions—Some definite conclusions can be drawn from these legislative controversies. Although the medical profession is as a rule bitter in its condemnation of politicians and defines them in terms broad enough to include all members of the legislatures, I will state some of my own conclusions without apologies. They are based upon my experience as a member of the Ohio Senate in which I served as chairman of the Public Health Committee, and upon information gained by contact and correspondence with public health officials of other states.

1. Education is the fundamental basis for licensure of the limited or unlimited practice of medicine. With few exceptions the present system and laws pertaining to medical licensure place too little emphasis upon education. Our medical laws are 'prohibitive' rather than based essentially on 'educative' standards. A great majority of the 93 separate and independent boards in the 50 states, having to do with the licensing of those who seek to practice the healing art, are not educational boards but politico-medical boards. An examination of medical practice acts indicates that in a majority, including Ohio, the legal fundamental basis of medical practice is commercial. In any criminal procedure aimed to protect the public from ignorant practitioners the question to be proved should be 'What are the man's educational qualifications for the work in question?' and not 'did he get a fee?' The fact that this use of the police power of the State was delegated primarily to detect and prosecute quacks does not justify the emphasis of the commercial factor of medical practice over and above the 'educative.'

2. It is fundamentally wrong to lodge the police power of the State in the hands of representatives of any profession to prescribe within legislative limits the educational qualifications of that profession; to govern its license and to regulate its practice. It is undoubtedly necessary for the medical profession to take the lead in advocating our present licensing system and medical laws. Probably no other group could have undertaken such leadership. It should, however, no longer have to fight each year in the Legislature as the guardian of the public interests in opposition to other healing professions. It can well continue to advocate higher educational qualifications for the degree of Doctor of Medicine and for the license to practice. It has no reason to fear serious competition from other healers. If it continues to render effective service, the public will demand that service.

3. The general educational board or a department of education and registration should gradually supersede the present system of politico-medical licensing boards. Ohio is undoubtedly ready to consider one of these plans. In general, if the board plan is adopted, no healing profession to be regulated by the board should be represented on it. The advice and assistance of representatives of the various healing professions can be secured in technical and professional matters, but final authority—subject of course to the Legislature—over all that pertains to the examining and licensing of these professions must be in the hands of the board, or like the Illinois plan of a department headed by a well-qualified lay-educator. The states must soon choose between further extension and multiplication of the modern 'guild controlled' licensing system and the single licensing educational board or department.

4. There should be more systematic state control and regulation of educational institutions existing for the purpose of granting professional degrees. The present loose system in some states makes the problem of inspection and recognition of certain schools by the licensing authorities almost impossible and is a decided bar to the enactment of modern legislation.

5. Uniform educational standards should be applied to the 'medical cults' or 'sects.' If the minor forms of healing, including optometry, osteopathy, chiropractic, etc., are the practice of medicine or the healing art in the sense that 'the practice of medicine means the science of preserving the health and treating diseases for the purpose of cure, whether such treatment involves the use of medicinal substances or not,' then the same educational standards must be applied to them as to the Doctor of Medicine. If not, they should be regulated as 'limited practitioners' and their educational qualifications grad-

ually raised to standards corresponding to their work.

6. There seem to be numerous reasons why those who seek to prevent or cure disease by spiritual means or prayer, in obedience to the tenets of a recognized church, should be exempt from the application of the educational standards. The contagious disease problem, however, presents the element of doubt. Prominent members of your association, including your very distinguished Dr. David Strickler, whose writings are a source of inspiration and education and which should be placed in the hands of every legislator in every State, have urged this exemption. Christian Scientists, the most prominent of the spiritual healers, are now exempted in some 30 states on religious grounds subject to certain safeguards. There is, however, no reason for any exemption from any general law pertaining to public health or welfare. Information obtained from officials in a majority of these States furnishes proof that they are reasonably considerate of the public health in reporting contagious diseases. Christian Science is either the practice of religion or the practice of medicine—if the former, its practice should not be subject to medical practice laws. This whole question seems to be not only one of legal interpretation but a matter of the understanding and adjustment on the part of members of the medical profession and on the part of Protestant denominations who have heretofore opposed the practice of Christian Science.

The controversy in the last Ohio assembly over the Christian Science exemption, participated in by Protestant clergymen, was not consistent with the modern spirit of religious liberty. If people wish to employ them as practitioners of religion, it is not consistent with the best traditions and accomplishments of the medical profession to oppose such employment. The medical profession has nothing to fear from Christian Scientists.

In thus addressing you I have no desire to provoke controversy. I am strictly 'regular' in my personal choice of professions. I recognize the great accomplishments of the medical profession. My experience as a hospital administrator fully confirmed my high estimate and regard. Nor do I wish to be considered as a 'reformer' for I am advocating no propaganda whatever unless it be to emphasize the need of more education and higher standards in all matters pertaining to medical licensure and practice. In what I have said I have endeavored to point out from the legislative point of view some of the defects in our present system and to suggest as a possible remedy, more education.

FARMERS TO HOLD CAUCUSES

Some of the Issues in Which the North Dakota Non-Partisan League Is Interested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—Farmers Non-Partisan League caucuses will be held in every township in North Dakota on Feb. 22 for the selection of delegates to legislative district caucuses, which will select one representative from each legislative district to the state convention, to be held, probably in Bismarck, early in March, when a complete state, judicial, legislative and congressional ticket will be nominated.

Those to whose renomination no opposition is anticipated are Gov. Lynn J. Frazier; John N. Hagan, Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor; A. S. Olness, Commissioner of Insurance; N. S. Macdonald, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; and C. W. Bielek and S. J. Aandahl, railway commissioners.

The Supreme Court vacancy which is to be filled next fall is the one center of interest for the league. The organization believed it had control of the supreme bench in its hands two years ago, when it elected three of the five members, but it found Judge Robinson, its biggest vote-getter, next to Frazier, a distinct disappointment.

It is entirely probable that only two tickets will be offered at the primaries. One of these will be the league card, which probably will be nominated as Republican, and the other will be a fusion of all the independent forces of the State. Up to this time the fusionists have announced no plans of organization, and there has been very little talk of their probable candidates.

Probably of even greater importance to the league than the control of the Supreme Court is the re-election of the Senate. Two years ago the league elected 18 of the 25 senators named at the general election. It lost Senator Albert Stenmo of Grand Forks in secret caucus, but it gained three hold-over members—Hamilton, Sikes and Young—giving the organization 20 out of the 49 members of the upper House. The 24 hold-overs who go out this year include 21 of the league's opponents. A majority of these men will seek reelection, and they will be opposed by every resource the league can muster.

There is little reason to expect that the league will not again control the House.

JEWISH WAR RELIEF CANVASS IN BOSTON

Taking advantage of the Monday holiday, workers for the Jewish War Relief Fund in Boston canvassed the city for subscriptions, and these, in addition to the mail receipts, are expected to bring the fund almost to the \$500,000 mark by tonight. Before the end of the campaign on Saturday, it is expected that the original allotment of \$333,333 will have been doubled. Felix Vorenberg, chairman of the trades committee, sent out a telegram to captains of trades teams Monday, complimenting them on their efforts.

NEGRO AGITATION LAID TO GERMANS

United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Texas Declares Propaganda Is Responsible for Night Rider Attacks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

PARIS, Tex.—German propaganda in Texas is responsible for the uneasiness among Negroes in Red River County, according to John B. Dailey, assistant United States attorney for the Eastern District of Texas. Mr. Dailey declares further that the purpose of the Germans, in stirring up the Negro laborers in this section, is to strike a blow at the efficient carrying on of the war by sowing the seed of dissension among the laboring classes. 'Reliable reports have been made to this office,' Mr. Dailey declares, 'that night riders have been terrorizing Negro farm laborers in Red River County and threats have been circulated to the effect that all Negroes living within certain defined limits must leave the county.'

'While it is true that the United States Government has no jurisdiction over offenses, commonly known as 'whitecapping,' the Government of the United States, in order to successfully maintain the war against Germany, is vitally interested in seeing that every farm within the length and breadth of the land is cultivated to its highest capacity, and that laborers on the farms, without whose work the farms will necessarily become unproductive, be guaranteed the fullest protection.

German propaganda is not only striking at the munitions plants, the factories, and our lines of transportation, but it plans an even stronger blow at the efficient carrying on of the war by sowing seeds of dissension among the laboring classes, and especially by driving, by various means, laborers from the farms. The men, who at this time, when the Government must feed the allied world, attempt to terrorize Negro farm labor and drive it from our fields, are not only guilty of conspiracy to obstruct the Government in the operation of the war, but are guilty of treason against the United States, by giving aid and comfort to its enemies in time of war.'

'By direction of the Attorney-General of the United States, a careful and thorough investigation is now being made, and the power and resources of the Government will be used in endeavoring to bring the guilty to justice. I call upon all law-abiding citizens in this district to aid and assist the Government in preserving law and order and ask that any information you have that may lead to, or tend to lead to the detection of the guilty parties, be furnished this office.'

Act Aimed at I. W. W.

New Montana Law Provides Heavy Penalties for Sedition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

HELENA, Mont.—The Montana Legislature, in special session, yesterday passed a drastic sedition act, providing heavy penalties for treason and sabotage. The act is aimed at the I. W. W.

Plotter Is Sentenced

Former German Consulate Attache Is Fined in San Francisco

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Heinrich A. Schroeder, who was formerly attached to the German Consulate in Honolulu, and who pleaded guilty to the charge of complicity in the conspiracy against the neutrality laws of the United States in connection with the so-called German-Hindu plot to overthrow British rule in India, was sentenced to 10 years in prison.

tenced on Monday by William C. Van Fleet, United States District Judge, to pay a fine of \$1000, or to serve three months in jail.

Schroeder gave testimony in the German-Hindu conspiracy trial which is now in progress here, connecting the San Francisco German Consulate with the steamer *Maverick* expedition, which the Government claims was to take a cargo of arms and ammunition to India to aid in a revolution.

Steamer Officer Arrested

He Is Charged With Violating the Enemy Trading Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Johannes Hendrik Werkhoven, assistant purser of the Holland-American steamer *Nieu Amsterdam*, was arrested yesterday charged with violating the Enemy Trading Act. He is reported by the federal authorities to have cashed coupons on approximately \$3,000,000 worth of bonds since January last. It has been known for many months that Germans owning *Allies* and other securities were able to sell them or else cash coupons on those securities, the money in nearly every instance finding its way into Germany. Werkhoven was held in \$25,000 bail for hearing before United States Commissioner Hitchcock Monday, Feb. 25. Werkhoven maintained that there are no Germans interested in the deal but that he bought coupons from a Hollander in Rotterdam.

Ben A. Matthews, assistant United States district attorney, who is in charge of the case, on the other hand, claims that the Government has information which shows that the coupons were German-owned, and that the money realized on them was destined for Germans in Germany. It is believed that the amount transported into Germany through various secret channels totals many millions.

Passengers on the Norwegian liner *Bergensfjord*, which arrived here yesterday, were subjected to the same close inspection as those on the Holland-American liner *Nieu Amsterdam* were. Some of the passengers, it is said, had all letters and other forms of writing taken from them; powders and liquors were also taken, and these will be analyzed.

Mrs. Sarah S. Steinberger, who arrived on the *Bergensfjord* with her son, and left Germany last January, after residing there since the beginning of the war, declared that the main difficulty in that country now was the food question.

Three Soldiers Wanted

Men Will Be Court-Martialed for Alleged False Stories

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Three soldiers, believed responsible for spreading in Passaic, N. J., when home on leave, stories of men freezing at Camp Meiklehan, Ala., will be court-martialed if they can be located. The surgeon-general's office began an investigation today to locate them. Their story drew from General Morton a strong denial.

Reduction of Bonds Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—George F. Vanderveer, general counsel for the I. W. W., was asked here on Monday to reduce the amount of the bonds under which Vincent St. John, who is regarded as the founder of the I. W. W., had been placed. St. John has been held under arrest for several months after indictment. Mr. Vanderveer asked also for bail to be reduced on two other I. W. W. agitators. Judge K. M. Landis said he would give a decision this morning.

Ground Glass in Flour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Ground glass in a flour sack in a mill belonging to Mennonite colonists near the Mis-

COAL AGENT FOR SCHOOLS IS VOTED

Boston Committee to Have a Man Give All His Attention to Procuring Sufficient Fuel to Supply the Buildings

Appointment of a special agent to give his entire attention to securing enough coal to supply the public schools was decided upon by the Boston School Committee at last evening's session. The recommendation came from the chairman, Michael H. Sullivan, who stated that another city department had been able to keep all branches operating during the shortage by just such methods. He will be appointed from the office of the business agent.

The superintendent, Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, reported that 15 schools have had no session since the Christmas vacation. In all there are now closed 106 buildings, exclusive of portables. The pupils of 55 of these are being cared for in other buildings. This leaves 51 uncared for at this time. Buildings open number 166. The use of wood for fuel was discussed, but put aside as not practicable, believe it to be no more expedient that teachers generally shall undertake by personal appearance and solicitation to further the passage of the bill, but rather that its conduct for the present at least, should be left in the hands of the board.

A request from Edward F. McSweeney, executive secretary of the United States Public Service Reserve, for the services of teachers not now engaged in the schoolroom for aid in classifying the shipbuilders enlisted in the recent drive, and a schoolroom, was received and teachers will be asked to assist in the work.

Leave of absence because of military service was granted Warren E. Robinson, junior master in the Public Latin School, and William S. Lenihan, assistant in the Sherwin district.

The superintendent and assistant superintendents were authorized to attend the annual meeting of the department of superintendents of the National Education Association in Atlantic City, Feb. 25, 26, 27, 28 and March 1, at an expense not to exceed \$350. Mr. Corcoran voted in the negative.

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CARDINAL SCORES DRY AMENDMENT

Roman Catholic Leader Alleges That Adoption of the National Prohibition Plan Would Be a Calamity to United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 18.—(Cardinal) Gibbons is regarded here as having definitely aligned himself and his constituency with the interests of the liquor men by his recent pronouncement that in his opinion it would be a calamity to the United States if the national prohibition amendment should be adopted.

"Liquor," the Cardinal is quoted as saying, "is one of God's creatures. Christ proved that at the wedding feast when He changed water into wine and blessed it. Our Saviour would never bless something that was to be a curse to the human race, as the advocates of prohibition would have us believe."

"It seems that some of our legislators would make Muhammadans of us. Muhammad's tenets forbid the use of wine, yet the Muhammadan drinks in seclusion his wine or his other liquor, despite his faith."

"I feel deeply this attack on our liberty of living and partaking of those things which the Creator has provided for us, and trust that our legislators will have the courage of their convictions and vote to retain the power of the State over this business, which can be made as clean as any other."

"Liquor is said to health at times, as any reputable physician will tell you if you take the trouble to inquire," he also declared. "It has been used to great advantage in the preservation of health, and it is, therefore, something that does not injure the human system when taken in moderation."

"It will be only a step to the abridgment of other liberties that we enjoy. Those favoring the amendment will not be satisfied with this victory, and they will try to impose other obnoxious laws upon us that will make our personal liberty worth very little."

"I feel that if the amendment is ratified there will spring up in all parts of the country illicit stills that will manufacture a low grade of whiskey that will do more harm than the good grade that now is made in this country. Beer and light wines will pass out of existence and the man who wants a drink will have to resort to the brand of intoxicant that is made surreptitiously, and we will know what effect that will have on the men of the country."

"It is argued by those favoring the passage of the amendment that liquor is injurious and therefore should be exterminated. There are many articles in the average drug store that are more injurious to the human system, many articles that are deadly if taken internally, yet we would not think of closing the drug stores."

"There is no greater advocate of temperance than myself. I have preached it on every occasion when I have had the opportunity. I feel that this is the only way to overcome the evils of drink that do exist. I am certain that it cannot be done by the prohibition amendment for there will be nearly as much liquor obtainable, but of a low and harmful grade."

"It will be a calamity if the amendment is adopted."

Shaw Denounces Breweries

Massachusetts Man Tells of Activities to Promote Dry Amendment

Greater activity on the part of those persons who know that prohibition of the liquor traffic is essential to the welfare of the United States to meet the concerted efforts of the liquor interests to continue in operation, was emphasized as a civic duty by William Shaw, former prohibition candidate for Governor of Massachusetts on the prohibition ticket, at the annual dinner of the Prohibition State Committee in Tremont Temple, Boston, Monday evening. "The breweries, in effect," said Mr. Shaw, "are allies of Germany because they produce inefficiency and that is what that country wants."

"The liquor interests are for a referendum on the question of ratifying the national prohibition amendment," he said, "but if the Legislature dodges the issue at this session, the only referendum they will get will be one that will be put up to each senator and representative at the next election when they are asked, 'Are you for or against ratification?' The Constitution makes no provision for a referendum, it being up to the state legislatures to decide the proposition. A referendum would be nothing more than a straw vote, having no legal status."

Answering his own question as to what prohibition would do for the country, Mr. Shaw said: "It will close the industry that is wasting more food, fuel and transportation than any other industry, and is the greatest source of weakness to our Government and strength to our enemies in our country today. It will take out of politics the most corrupting influence democracy has to face. No democracy can be safe with the liquor interests in power."

"Prohibition will take out of our industrial life the greatest cause of inefficiency and loss of man-power. It will save nearly \$2,000,000,000 that is now wasted because in the trail of this expenditure comes the cost of maintaining more than 50 per cent of our courts, jails, asylums and poorhouses."

Resolutions addressed to President Wilson, Herbert C. Hoover, United States Food Administrator, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and Congressman Alvin T. Fuller, insisting upon "immediate action on your part in investigating the foodstuffs, fuel, man-power

NEW YORK WOMEN VOTERS CAUTIOUS

Suffrage Party Leaders Ask Personal Enrollment of Electors in Large Cities to Obviate Possible Frauds by Politicians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—State-wide personal allotment, that is, in cities and towns having a population of more than 5000, is urged by officials of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, who are to have a hearing before the Senate and Assembly Judiciary committees in the Capitol at Albany today, relative to the enrollment provisions of the election bill now under consideration. The original bill, introduced by Senator Wagner, provided for personal enrollment throughout the State, but on representation that this would be a costly proceeding, the women announced that they would be willing, under present conditions, to waive the special enrollment entirely and merely register and vote in the fall, enrolling then, in regular order, for next year. They believe that they would be able to exert an influence upon the primaries, even though they should not vote before election day.

They do object most decidedly, however, to the Adler substitute bill, which provides for the personal enrollment of women in New York City, Buffalo and Rochester only, arguing that certificate enrollment throughout the remainder of the State, that is, enrollment by mail and canvass, would make for fraud and the exploitation of the women. They do not object to the method of mail and canvass for rural communities and villages where the population is under 5000, as they believe that this solves the problems of the rural women entirely. In the cities, however, they feel that it would be a very easy thing for political bosses to enroll vast numbers of women under the emblem of their particular party, as has been the case when men have enrolled in that way.

REPEAL OF SLIDING SCALE ACT IS URGED

Representatives from several Boston districts advocated the repeal of the London Sliding Gas Scale Act of 1906 at a hearing before the Public Lighting Committee of the Legislature today. Representative Dwyer headed the proponents, declaring a majority of the members of the Gas and Electric Light Commission favor abolition of the sliding scale, and urging that the commission be given more authority over the gas company.

Edgar N. Wrightington, second vice-president of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, opposed the bills, contending there was no public demand for repeal of the sliding scale. He said the company had paid 7 per cent dividends last year and had put into effect a recent increase in the price of gas. High prices of fuel, labor and material, he said, was the cause of the advance.

George Cherry, a real estate dealer, appeared before the committee to favor the petition of members of the Mt. Hope Citizens Association for an investigation into the feasibility of developing the water power of the Connecticut River. He urged this development as a war measure, and told of the amount of saving it would cause.

ARMY EMBARKATION UNDER CIVILIAN CHIEF

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under the plans of the quartermaster-general's department, along the lines proposed by Maj.-Gen. G. W. Goethals, soon after he took charge as acting quartermaster-general, Brig.-Gen. Chauncey B. Baker, chief of army embarkation, has been relieved from that post, and the entire embarkation section has been placed under Joseph E. Lilly, a New York shipping expert, who recently became chief adviser to the acting quartermaster-general in all matters pertaining to shipping. General Baker will, it is understood, be placed in charge of a new section having supervision over the manufacture of motor vehicles for the army.

NO-LICENSE MAKES SUBSTANTIAL GAINS

Prohibition made gains in the annual meetings held on Monday in three of the largest towns in Massachusetts, the total dry majorities in Marblehead, West Springfield and Swampscott being 902 compared with 720 in 1917. None of the three towns changed in its attitude toward liquor selling, Marblehead and Swampscott remaining dry, while West Springfield continued to favor the saloon.

LOYALTY OF ELKS PLEDGED
Loyalty of 500,000 members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks to the United States and to President Wilson and his administration was vouched for Monday night by Fred Harper of Lynchburg, at the Elks Home, Cambridge, where he and the Grand Lodge officers were the guests of the Association of Massachusetts Elks. Several hundreds of Elks from all over Massachusetts were in attendance at the reception and dinner. Lieut. Governor Coolidge was present. He spoke of the ideals for which the Elks stand and their devotion to country. Judge Thomas H. Dowd was another speaker.

SPANISH IN THE SCHOOLS
Legislation requiring every public high school in Massachusetts to offer at least one course in the Spanish language in its curriculum is contemplated in a bill upon which the Committee on Education is scheduled to hold a public hearing on Wednesday morning. The measure is advocated by Representative Fred J. Burrell of Medford who deems Spanish essential in the education of youth, especially those who are to go into business establishments.

MINIMUM FINE FIXED
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU, Hawaii.—To discourage appeals in illicit liquor cases, Circuit Judge Heen has announced that hereafter defendants who appeal from police court and who are convicted in the higher court, will be given a fine, the minimum of which will be \$500.

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The second legislative bulletin, which has just been issued by the state suffrage party, heartily indorses the so-called Strong bills as a whole, designed to amend the state charities law in regard to the organization, powers and duties of the State Board of Charities and the Greater New York charter, also the Labor Law, increasing from 14 to 16 years the minimum at which children may be employed in factories, and requiring employment certificates for those between 16 and 18 years. The organization also agrees to stand back of the appropriation bill, whereby the Board of Regents will be empowered to carry out proposals that civics should be made compulsory as a subject in the elementary and high schools, and that domestic educators be appointed to forward Americanization work in each county. Members of the education committee and of the Americanization committee of the suffrage party are officially cooperating with the Board of Regents for these purposes.

The suffragists are opposing the bill to suspend the compulsory education of children from April 1 to Nov. 15, and also certain bills which they believe break down the child labor laws. They also oppose the repeal of the Township School Law.

Democracy's Duty

Suffrage Advocate Says Great Britain Has Set Pace for United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—"It is a little humiliating to realize that Great Britain has been ahead of us in putting the ideas set forth in the Declaration of Independence into practice," said Miss Gail Laughlin, a member of the San Francisco Bar Association, a practicing attorney of that city, and a leader in the suffrage movement in the United States, in commenting upon the granting of the suffrage to women by Great Britain. "The Christian Science Monitor." "And the only thing for us to do to save our prestige," said Miss Laughlin, "is to follow the example of Great Britain as soon as possible in order to show that we believe in the Declaration of Independence, as well as in our present protestations that we are fighting for democracy."

"It is naturally to be expected that the example of the British House of Lords and the House of Commons in acknowledging the political rights of women will unite with other forces at work in the United States to secure the necessary two-thirds vote in the United States Senate, and to hasten the ratification of the amendment by the states."

"Some will say that this action by Great Britain was due to the war. I will say that it is due to all of the endeavor, through all of the years, of all those who have worked and sacrificed and striven for the political freedom of women. As times change, the most effective tactics change; and what was most effective in 1875 is not effective today."

"The world has been forced to see that the demand for equal suffrage was not a joke or a fad, but something vital, and that the liberty for which, throughout the centuries, both men and women have given their lives, is just as sacred to women as it is to men."

DEMAND MADE FOR RELEASE OF MOONEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
SEATTLE, Wash.—The immediate release of Thomas Mooney and his co-defendants in the San Francisco dynamite cases was demanded at a mass meeting of 4000 persons representing many labor unions in this city on Sunday afternoon. The meeting followed a street parade. It was decided to send a telegram to President Wilson in Mooney's behalf and to support a nationwide strike on May 1 if the dynamite defendants were not released. William A. Short, president of the State Federation of Labor, and James A. Duncan, secretary of the Central Labor Council, were among the speakers.

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SOME VIOLATIONS OF FOOD ORDERS

Officials Report General Observance in Massachusetts—Roast Beef Dinner Served to Club

Accompanying more rigid enforcement of the conservation rules of the National Food Administration in Massachusetts, there have been a number of violations of the regulations, although officials of the State Food Administration report general observance throughout the Commonwealth.

On a meatless Friday, last week, a roast beef dinner was served to a suburban men's club, associated with a church. A representative of the club was called to the State House Monday where he was informed that the action was in violation of the Food Administration's orders, and he at once promised to see that there is no recurrence of the affair. Despite the fact that wide publicity has been given the food conservation rules, this club served 50 pounds of beef on that "meatless dinner day" and offered as an excuse that the members thought the rule applied primarily to hotels and restaurants. It was pointed out to the club that this war is not being waged only by hotels and restaurants nor just for those institutions, and patriotic cooperation in winning the war was asked of the organization. This was pledged.

Undoubtedly a question which forces itself on the attention of all during this time of war regulations, is—What happens to the violators? This query was put to an official of the Massachusetts Food Administration, in regard to the wheatless, meatless, and porkless days. His answer was in the form of a congratulation to the public and private housekeepers of the State.

He said that in practically 95 per cent of the eating places no complaints of any sort had been registered. Violators of the law were usually ignorant of the regulation they were breaking and were only too willing to cooperate through food substitution, after their mistake had been explained. In no case has any food license been revoked, said the official, who added that the Administration was very much gratified with the hearty cooperation of the public. There are few who realize the actual sacrifices being made by some to abide by the food laws, he continued, and if the thoughtless eater would only see that he asks only for those foods recommended by the Administration, the violations of the law will decrease steadily.

DOG OWNERS OPPOSE SHEEP-RAISING PLAN

Interest of dog fanciers in the question of strengthening the Massachusetts laws to further sheep raising was evident today when a large delegation attended a hearing on the subject before the Committee on Agriculture when the main question of amending the dog laws comes on Feb. 28.

Wendell P. Thore championed the cause of the dog fanciers, advocating the passage of his bill to prevent the killing of any dog interfering with sheep unless there are three witnesses. His bill requires farmers to fence in their land for the protection of sheep. Representative Shedd of Tewksbury, backing the sheep growers, urged that the law be strengthened.

FARE STATEMENT EXPLAINED
Remarks by Matthew C. Brush, president of the Boston Elevated, at a recent luncheon of real estate men, having been interpreted as indicating that he thought the company ought to get a 10-cent fare, he has issued a statement making his views clear. "There is no possibility in my mind of the fare in Boston ever being either 8 or 10 cents," he says. He shows that the average length of ride in Boston is twice that in Cleveland. "If it is impossible with the Elevated's facilities to carry passengers any farther than is possible in Cleveland for one fare," he says, "then the fare in Boston would be twice that in Cleveland."

SIR W. R. LAWRENCE TO SPEAK IN BOSTON

Sir Walter Roper Lawrence, member of the British War Mission in the United States, will speak on "Ideals of the World War" at the Boston City Club this evening. Sir Walter has had a long career in the Indian service of the British Government. It began in 1877, when he passed first in open competition in the Indian Civil Service. In 1880 he was made assistant

DRY REFERENDUM OPPONENTS READY

Advocates of National Prohibition From All Over Massachusetts to Present United Front at Ammidon Bill Hearing

Advocates of national prohibition from all parts of Massachusetts are expected to throng to the State House on Wednesday to voice united opposition to the Ammidon Referendum Bill, upon which the Committee on Federal Relations of the Legislature is to hold a public hearing at 10:30 a. m. Anticipating one of the largest gatherings of the session, Senator Hastings of North Adams, chairman of the committee, has arranged to hold the hearing in the largest room at the State House, the big auditorium in the basement of the new east wing, which seats more than 800 people.

The hearing of proponents of the bill for ratifying the national prohibition amendment, without recourse to a so-called referendum, is scheduled for Wednesday, Feb. 27, at 10:30 a. m. The drys will be out in force at this hearing, according to the present plans.

National prohibition is one of the most-talked-of subjects in the corridors and lobbies of the State House. Representative Alvin E. Bliss of Malden, Republican whip, stated on Monday afternoon that, while he has not taken a complete poll of the House, he is satisfied from a survey of the situation that the referendum will be defeated and that the ratification bill will be passed. This will turn the big contest over to the Senate, where, in spite of the "influence" of the liquor lobby, the dry leaders are confident of victory.

Information has reached Arthur J. Davis, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Council for National Prohibition, that the backers of the referendum project are considering a plan to substitute a new measure for the Ammidon Bill, the substitute calling for a special election on the question in every city and town of the Commonwealth.

"If this be true," Mr. Davis stated, "I think it shows quite conclusively that the wets expect to lose out on the Ammidon referendum. I believe any plan for such a special election would fall of its own weight. The heavy expense that would be involved would weigh against it at the outset, especially in a year when the Legislature is doing everything to economize."

Ordinarily the wets in Massachusetts have been reluctant to bring the liquor question to a straight issue before the people, such as the reported plan seems to propose. In explaining this Mr. Davis said:

"I imagine that the wets figure they can control such an election, if held soon, because of winter conditions. They could get out a big city vote now, which is as a rule stronger for license. On the other hand, the country vote, chiefly because of the conditions of the roads and other features peculiar to country districts, would not be likely to go to the polls in such large numbers."

SALVATION ARMY WAR FUND RALLY

Official motion pictures of the United States troops in France, loaned by the Government, will be shown at a "Save and Serve" rally to be held this evening at the Orpheum Theater for the benefit of the fund for the war relief work of the Salvation Army, now being raised in the United States. In addition, there will be patriotic singing, which members of the Chicago Grand Opera Company have been invited to lead; a naval orchestra and Salvation Army band; and speeches. The Fuel Administration has raised the Tuesday closing order to permit the rally to be held. No admission fee will be charged.

Governor McCall has written a letter urging the public to contribute to the fund to help the soldiers. "We cannot do too much of this kind of work for them," he says; "they deserve and need it all."

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ant commissioner, Thal. Kurram, Afghanistan; from 1881 to 1884 he was on political service, Rajputana; from 1884 to 1886 he was Under-Secretary to the Punjab Government, and from 1887 to 1889 to the Government of India.

In the latter year he became officiating secretary to the Government of India. He was settlement commissioner to Kashmir from 1889 to 1895, and private secretary to Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy of India, from 1895 to 1903. In 1905 he was the chief of staff of the Prince of Wales for the Indian tour.

Sir Walter has recently made a trip through the South, and from Boston expects to go to Chicago. He will speak also at Harvard University, the Harvard Club, and the Chilton Club.

YEOMANETTES MAY GET \$10 STATE BONUS

Yeomanettes from the Charlestown Navy Yard have been included with enlisted and drafted men as eligible for the state bonus of \$10 a month, by the terms of a redrafted bill which the Ways and Means Committee of the Legislature now has before it. The new bill provides for payment of the bonus only up to Jan. 15, 1917, and the plan is retroactive from the time the men and women entered the federal service.

The yeomanettes believed they were as much entitled to the bonus as men working at their sides, who have not gone to the front. Representative French, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, explained that because of the enormous expense involved, it had been deemed inadvisable to continue the extra pay for the duration of the war, as some desire. He stated that between \$2,225,000 and \$2,500,000 of the extra pay allowance has not been applied for, though it is available until the war ends.

FILES OF JEWISH PAPER ARE SEIZED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—According to a statement made public in the office of the American Jewish Chronicle, the department of justice has taken charge of the files of that paper and is now going over them for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of suspected pro-German tendencies.

Dr. Isaac Strauss, founder and treasurer of the publication, came to the United States with Dr. Bernhard Dernburg in the fall of 1914, it is said. He is now in the enemy alien detention prison at Ellis Island, pending the completion of the investigation which the Government is making of his past activities.

About a year ago, Dr. Strauss is understood to have taken out his first papers for American citizenship.

The editor of The Chronicle is Samuel M. Melamed. It is said that when the war started in 1914 he was the correspondent in London of a German newspaper.

E. DANA DURAND'S DISMISSAL ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—State Federation of Labor and Farmers Non-partisan League delegations asked the University of Minnesota regents on Monday to dismiss E. Dana Durand, economics professor and former director of the federal census. They charged that he lobbied at Washington for the meat packers in 1916, to prevent the passage of the Borland resolution, providing for an investigation of the packing business by the Federal Trade Commission, receiving a \$300 fee. The regents will investigate. Dr. Durand is on leave, serving the Federal Food Administration.

RUSSIAN SHIP CAPTAIN RELEASED

Ovar Blom, captain of a Russian steamer, was arraigned before United States Commissioner William A. Hayes in Boston, Monday, on a charge of violation of the espionage act, but was released after a talk with the commissioner. It is alleged that Blom, who is a Finn, made a statement against the United States in a local hotel.

OVERMAN BILL IS UNDER CRITICISM

Measure Designed to Give President of United States Supreme Executive Authority for a Year After War Attacked in Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—If Senator Watson's denunciation of the Overman Bill is in any way indicative of Republican feeling in the Senate, it is believed that Senator Penrose's prediction when he said that the bill would have a "rough road to travel" will come true. Senator Watson vehemently objected to the clause in the Overman Bill which would give the President full power over the executive departments for a year after the close of the war. This clause the Indiana Senator described as an indication of a "sheer desire of war power for peace purposes."

Speaking of the bill now under consideration by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, the Senator from Indiana said:

"Senators, the Overman Bill, now pending in this body, confers upon the President unheard-of powers, many of which to my mind are entirely unjustifiable, but the most reprehensible feature of that measure, in my judgment, is the one that provides that this autocratic authority shall continue for one year after the termination of the war. Why this provision? Why seek in that measure as in this, to perpetuate power asked to prosecute war into the days when there shall be no war? These are war powers. They are asked for war purposes. They are not constitutional, they are not in harmony with the spirit of our institutions, they are irreconcilably opposed to every theory of our Government, they are un-American. They have no place in our peace establishments, and every patriot should cry out against these efforts to take advantage of the extreme necessities of war to seize unlimited authority to be used for some purpose in the days of peace."

"I am willing to confer upon the President all the power necessary to win this war; I have voted for several measures, the necessity of which I doubted, because he stated that the authority sought was essential to successful prosecution of this conflict; but, I am not yet convinced that, in order to win this war, it is necessary to confer upon the President these tremendous powers for a period of peace long after the conflict shall have ceased."

Street Floor
Mail Orders Filled

Voile Waists, 2.95 With Embroidered Collars

At 3.95 we sold, as fast as we could get them, some very dainty waists exactly like the one sketched above—except that the collar, embroidered in blue and pink rosebuds, was imported. The maker has now reproduced this style at 2.95, using just as pretty a collar embroidered in this country—and at that price they will go even more rapidly.

Note also the dainty tuckings and Val. edgings.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street—Near West—Boston

"Hot-Roasted-Peanuts!"

YOU know how good they taste when they're roasted just right? That's just the taste you get in Beech-Nut Peanut Butter—only more so.

Be sure it's Beech-Nut, if you want that regular "hot-roasted-peanut" flavor.

Beech-Nut
Peanut Butter

BEECH-NUT PACKING CO., CANAJOHARIE, N. Y.

TorreyBright & Capen Co.

ORIENTAL RUGS

We have a large and carefully selected stock of Oriental Rugs, including many unusual sizes.

Also a remarkably fine lot of Small Rugs and Hall and Stair Strips, single pieces or in pairs.

350 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.



COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

HARVARD TO PLAN
SPRING PROGRAM

Athletic Committee Will Meet
and Decide Upon What the
Crimson Will Do This Spring
in Way of Varsity Competition

The future of Harvard varsity athletics is expected to be determined upon at Cambridge this evening when the athletic committee meets to discuss in detail the plans for varsity athletic competition during the coming spring. The following are expected to attend the meeting: Dean L. R. Briggs '75, chairman; Dean H. A. Yeomans '00, prof. Dunham Jackson '08, R. F. Herrick '30, R. E. Gross '19, and A. F. Tribble '19.

The committee is usually composed of nine members, of whom three are from the undergraduate body, three from the faculty, and three from the ranks of the graduates. It is at present expected to six members, besides F. W. Moore '23, who will be present as secretary of the Harvard Athletic Association.

Many questions incident to the proposed change in the university's wartime athletic policy will be brought up and discussed this evening. Among these is the question of awarding regular or special insignia to men representing the university in athletic contests in the future, and possibly to those who have played on teams during the past football and hockey seasons.

It is stated that the chief question to be decided is not that of the formality or informality of sport in the university, but rather of the advisability of resuming intercollegiate games in place of the present policy of meeting only cantonment and school teams.

The question of intercollegiate games has not, until recently, received the support of the authorities of Yale, Princeton and Harvard, but in view of the need of a more general participation in athletics by undergraduates than resulted under the system in force throughout the first half of the college year, they have changed their attitude. The general opinion at the other two universities is now in favor of a renewal of the old type of competition on a less pretentious scale than formerly.

Fourteen members of the Harvard freshman hockey squad are to receive their hockey numerals this winter. Eleven of these men played in the Yale game Saturday night, one was manager and the other two were regular members of the varsity, but were unable to play against Yale. As soon as the Athletic Committee and Student Council have approved the awards, they will be granted. The list follows:

C. C. Adams Jr., F. McN. Bacon, G. S. Baldwin Jr., E. L. Bigelow, R. W. Buntin, J. Holmes Jr., R. S. Humphrey, R. J. Phillips, J. A. Sessions, H. E. Snelling, R. S. Stillman Jr., E. H. Stillman, L. B. Stoddard Jr., and L. B. Van Ingen.

The Harvard freshman wrestling season will begin tomorrow afternoon when candidates for the team will report to Coach Samuel Anderson in the Randolph Gymnasium at 4 p. m. A manager and a captain will be elected. A contest has been arranged with Phillips Andover Academy, at Andover, on March 2.

At a meeting of the Harvard rifle team Monday C. L. Wilson '20 was elected captain, and C. H. Holladay '20, manager.

W. E. TRUESDELL AND
C. B. FOWNES WINNERS

PINEHURST, N. C.—Over 50 Tin Whistles took part in the two-ball tournament which was held here Monday. W. E. Truesdell, senior champion, and C. B. Fownes of Oakland took both low net and low gross honors with 84—87. R. C. Blanche of Montclair and H. H. Rockham, Detroit, won the second prize with 77. The third net and second gross honors went to L. A. Hamilton of Garden City and H. C. Phillips, Moore County, with 85—67.

KANSAS TRACK TEAM
IS EASY VICTOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MANHATTAN, Kan.—Taking six first places and tying for first in the pole vault and low hurdles, the University of Kansas track team defeated the Kansas State Agricultural College team in a dual meet here Monday night by the score 56 to 29. The pole vault was the hardest contested event in the meet. Earl Frost for the Argies and R. E. Howard of the University of Kansas both going 10 feet 9 inches, and both going out at 11 feet.

STRATTON MAKES A
NEW HIGH AVERAGE

One game was played at Littlefield, Boston, Monday, in the New England amateur 18.2 balkline billiard championship tournament, and R. W. Stratton defeated C. H. Dayton, 150 to 53. Stratton made the high average of the tournament when he ran the game out in 40 innings, giving him an average of 34.

NEW YORK RELEASES TWO
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York American League Baseball Club, announced Monday the release of Pitchers Dan Tipton and Clifford Markle in the St. Paul club of the American Association.

ILLINOIS FIVE
WINS FROM OHIO

Defeats State University Basketball Team, 26 to 23, in the Western Conference Series

WESTERN CONFERENCE STANDING		
Team	Won	Lost
Northwestern	3	1
Wisconsin	2	2
Chicago	2	2
Minnesota	2	2
Illinois	2	2
Purdue	2	2
Indiana	2	2
Ohio State	2	2
Iowa	2	2
Michigan	0	6

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—A last-half spurt on the part of the visitors won the Western Conference basketball game here Monday night for the University of Illinois over Ohio State University on the Indiana Park floor, by a score of 26 to 23. The Buckeyes held the lead all through the first half and thoroughly outplayed the visitors. In the beginning of the second half also the Scarlet and Gray men seemed to have the edge, but a desperate drive in the last few minutes of play sent the Illini to the game victorious. The score at the end of the first half was 11 to 8 in favor of the Buckeyes. After Center R. D. Kennedy and Forward O. S. Matheny of the Ohio five scored, it was four minutes before Illinois could count. Forward E. W. Anderson of the Orange and Blue who was instrumental in defeating the Buckeyes at Urbana was closely watched this half and shot only one field goal. In the second half the Buckeyes continued their aggressive attack. Illinois, however, caught up in the scoring, was ahead for a time and then the Buckeye went to the front. When the final whistle blew, however, Ohio State lacked three points.

Ohio State was minus the service of Capt. C. W. Bolin and Forward D. L. Davies who left college last week for army service. The new men all of whom are sophomores except E. P. Wetters fought a good game in spite of the absence of the more experienced players. Matheny played best for Ohio State, scoring 11 points. For Illinois P. C. Taylor and E. W. Anderson stood out as the best performers. The summary:

ILLINOIS		OHIO STATE	
Probst, R.	1	Kennedy, R. D.	1
Anderson, L.	1	Matheny, O. S.	1
Taylor, C. W.	1	Nemecsek, F.	1
Wetters, E. P.	1	Matheny, O. S.	1
Anderson, L.	1	Matheny, O. S.	1
Matheny, O. S.	1	Matheny, O. S.	1
Matheny, O. S.	1	Matheny, O. S.	1
Matheny, O. S.	1	Matheny, O. S.	1
Matheny, O. S.	1	Matheny, O. S.	1
Matheny, O. S.	1	Matheny, O. S.	1

ATHLETIC NOTES

E. H. Reulbach, former pitcher for the Chicago, Brooklyn and Boston National League baseball clubs, is now working in the shipbuilding industry.

Ferdinand Schupp, star left-handed pitcher for the New York National League Baseball Club, has refused to sign his 1918 contract as he desires a raise in salary.

According to F. J. Navin, president of the Detroit American League Baseball Club, T. R. Cobb, star outfielder for the Tigers, will never be sold or traded by that club.

A. R. Johnson, formerly a pitcher for the Boston American League Baseball Club, has signed contract for 1918 to the Milwaukee club of the American Association.

F. A. French is doing some wonderful indoor sprinting this winter and his tieing of the world's record for the 60-yard dash last Saturday in the Army-Navy meet at Boston was not much of a surprise.

N. W. Pitt has signed a contract to play with the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club this summer. He is a pitcher purchased from the Portland Club of the Eastern League. Last year he won 14 games and lost 13, his club finishing in sixth place.

That is a splendid basketball race they are having in the Western Conference this winter with three teams tied for second place in the standing. Saturday furnished two surprises which tended to tighten up the race when Chicago defeated Wisconsin and Purdue won from Illinois.

It looks as if it would be up to the Charlestown Navy Yard seven to stop the winning run of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association in the National Hockey League championship. Pittsburgh has succeeded in defeating the two other teams in that league and has run up 21 points in four games.

Fred Walker, pitcher for the New Haven club of the Eastern League last summer, coach of the Williams College football eleven last fall and coach of the Dartmouth College basketball five this winter, has signed a contract to pitch for the St. Louis National League Baseball Club this summer.

AMATEUR BILLIARD PLAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England—The competition for the amateur championship of the billiard association reached the semi-final stage on Jan. 25, when S. H. Fry defeated H. Evans by 640 points in the first semi-final round of 1000 up to the second semi-final will be contested by G. A. Heginbottom and E. S. Bourne.

MISSOURI STILL
HAS CLEAN SLATE

Meets Kansas Tomorrow and Thursday in Return Games of Missouri Valley Conference Basketball Series at Columbia

M. V. CONFERENCE STANDING		
Team	Won	Lost
Missouri	10	0
Kansas S. A. C.	5	1
Kansas	7	4
Washington	2	6
Nebraska	1	4
Iowa State College	1	4
Drake	0	6

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Still maintaining an undefeated record in the Missouri Valley Conference basketball championship race of 1918, the University of Missouri will meet the University of Kansas in this city tomorrow and Thursday, in two important championship games. They are the return matches for those which these two teams played at Lawrence, Feb. 4 and 5, and in which Missouri won by scores of 36 to 22 and 25 to 21. Missouri has won its 10 championship games to date, and there now appears to be only one team in the conference which can challenge its right to a 1000 per cent this winter. And that is Kansas Agricultural College. Having defeated Kansas in the latter's own courts in two successive games, followers of the Missouri five are confidently predicting a victory this week on Missouri's home courts. Anything else would be a big surprise to the followers of this league.

Kansas State is pretty sure to improve its standing this week by taking two games from Drake University when the teams meet at Des Moines Thursday and Friday. Drake has not yet won a game and when these two teams meet Jan. 26, the Aggies won easily 37 to 13. About all there is to the Drake team is Capt. R. F. Hawley and it will be pretty much a question of how many points he will be able to add to his total in the coming games rather than what the score of the two teams will be. In the other games scheduled for this week Kansas will meet Washington at St. Louis Friday and Saturday.

Despite the fact that he has not taken part in a championship game since a week ago today, Alfred Marquard, captain of the Washington University five, is still leading in individual scoring with 129 points to his credit. R. R. Uhrhau of the University of Kansas continues to hold second place in the list as the result of scoring 20 points in the two games he played last week. He now has a total of 124 points made from 38 goals from the field and 48 from the foul line. Captain Hawley of Drake maintains third place with 81 points despite the fact he has not played since Feb. 5. Uhrhau has made the most goals from the field and Marquard the most from the foul line. The full list follows:

Player	Goals	Total Points
Alfred Marquard, Wash.	28	129
R. R. Uhrhau, Kansas	38	124
R. F. Hawley, Drake	25	81
S. B. Shirk, Missouri	29	75
E. A. Van Trine, Kan. St.	23	68
H. L. Miller, Kansas	24	68
E. F. Whedon, Kan. St.	31	62
M. M. Campbell, Missouri	30	60
C. K. Matthews, Kansas	29	58
J. C. Ruby, Missouri	24	51
Howard Aldrich, Ia. St.	16	51
J. W. Bunn, Kansas	20	46
G. W. Hinds, Kan. St.	23	46
Emphy Benway, Wash.	10	41
W. C. Jackson, Nebraska	5	28
L. W. Wackher, Missouri	16	37
Robert Duncker, Wash.	18	36
O. A. Clarke, Kan. St.	12	32
H. R. Laddett, Kansas	16	32
O. K. Peering, Kansas	13	26
Marshall Boyd, Iowa St.	7	22
E. H. Schellenberg, Neb.	11	22
H. J. Harper, Iowa St.	10	20
C. O. Kamp, Washington	6	12
R. H. Sarff, Drake	5	10
P. P. Stapleton, Wash.	5	10
H. A. Abbott, Iowa St.	5	10
Harry Hahn, Iowa St.	5	10
P. P. Mandeville, Kansas	4	8
D. P. Thomas, Nebraska	4	8
Harry Viner, Missouri	1	5
W. B. Higgins, Drake	3	6
R. H. Brotherton, Iowa St.	3	6
D. O. Russell, Wash.	3	6
C. H. Shuster, Missouri	3	6
E. A. Hubka, Nebraska	3	6
W. E. Spear, Nebraska	2	4
L. E. Wood, Iowa St.	2	4
J. B. Hinds, Kan. St.	2	4
Victor Harquist, Drake	2	4
W. L. Merboth, Drake	1	2
Dwight Ebbewhiser, Drake	1	2
J. M. Linnam, Iowa St.	1	2
A. G. LaMar, Drake	1	2
H. L. Gerhart, Nebraska	1	2
G. A. Foltz, Kan. St.	1	2
J. F. Osborne 2d, Missouri	1	2

NORTHERN UNION
RUGBY FOOTBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England—In Northern Union (professional) rugby football, Jan. 26, the Dewsbury Club displayed fine form on the ground of the Hull Kingston Rovers. Farrer scored a try and kicked six goals for the visitors, who won by 28 points to 17. The biggest margin of the day was at Leeds, where Bramley were beaten 26 points to 6. Tingle crossed the line four times for Leeds. A close match took place between two near and rival neighbors at Batley. The home club were opposed to Hunslet and a keen contest resulted in the visitors' defeat by 6 to 5. Bradford were also beaten by an odd point by Halifax, score 9 points to 8. In Lancashire Swinton lost at Broughton 15 to 5. Price being largely responsible for the result through his four tries. Wigan were not equal to Leigh on the latter's ground and had to submit to a 5-to-0 defeat. Warrington accounted for Widnes, 15 points to 8.

MEDFORD WINS
FROM CAMBRIDGE

Is Now Tied With Latin School for Third Place in Hockey League Standing

Medford High School and Cambridge Latin School sevens played off their recent tie in the Intercollegiate Hockey League series Monday afternoon, in a fast and hard-fought contest at the Boston Arena. The former school won, 4 to 0, and although this breaks one tie, Medford enters into another with the Cambridge school, this being for third place in the league standing, each team having won three games and lost two.

From the start, it was evident that Medford High had the better seven in Monday's game, they netting three of their four points in the opening period of play. The brilliant dashes down the rink by Donnellan, the Medford rover, were a feature of the afternoon, he displaying some of the best hockey which he has shown this year. Captain Furr and Kelly also excelled for Medford.

The Zarakoff brothers and Walter Sands did the best work for Cambridge Latin, but were unable to check their opponents' forwards.

In an intercollegiate league game at the Arena Monday night, the fast Brookline High seven defeated the Melrose High hockey team, 7 to 0, in a play-off of their tie of a week ago.

Brookline displayed its best hockey of the season, both of its points in the opening session being made by Mahan, the rover. On the first goal he carried the rubber nearly half the length of the rink and lifted it into the net. The second score came shortly after that when a Melrose player over-skated the puck near his own goal, and Mahan secured it, driving it past Burtum, in the goal.

In the second period Brookline High tallied five times, Mahan adding another point to the score. B. Taylor, Threshie Faulkner and Dooley also contributed a goal.

Newton High, tied with Brookline for the lead in the intercollegiate league race, defeated the Boston Latin School seven in a fast and closely contested struggle on Bulloughs Pond, Monday afternoon. Captain Eaton, the speedy rover of the Newton team, successfully eluded the Latin School defense men three times, to net the puck. His fleetness and accurate shooting featured the game. After some lively scrimmages Davidson and Scott scored a tally each.

Though Boston Latin threatened often, the defensive work of O'Mealey in the goal for Newton, prevented scoring, and the final score was 5 to 0 in favor of the Newton team. Kennedy played a strong game for the Latin School as did Doherty at center.

NAVY YARD FIVE IS
WINNER IN CONTEST

DURHAM, N. H.—The Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard five defeated the New Hampshire State College basketball team here Monday night, 23 to 19. The sailors led, 16 to 8, at the close of the first half, and although the collegians tried to overcome the handicap in the final period, they found the navy yard men capable of playing a strong defensive game.

The loor work of Roy Green, the clever left forward of the navy five, featured the game. He threw six baskets from the floor. Davis of the New Hampshire team did excellent work for the college, tossing nine baskets on free throws. The summary is as follows:

NAVY YARD		N. H. STATE	
Green, R.	11	Davis, O.	11
O'Rourke, R.	1	Shuttleworth, S.	1
Sullivan, C.	1	Anderson (Craig), M.	1
Murphy (Killeen), I.	1	Steele, M.	1
Maraville (Rico), R.	1	Butler, J.	1
Score—Charlestown Navy Yard 23, New Hampshire State College 19. Goals from floor—Green 6, O'Rourke, Sullivan, Murphy 2, Maraville, Rico, Butler 1 each. Free throws—Sullivan for Charlestown, Davis 9, for New Hampshire, Referee—Connelan. Timer—White. Time—20-minute halves.			

GOLF CLUB HOLDS ITS
ANNUAL ELECTION

At the annual meeting of the Albemarle Golf Club Monday evening F. M. Bohr was elected secretary, succeeding the Rev. E. M. L. Gould. William Blanchard was chosen treasurer. A board of directors was elected, comprising C. F. Avery, C. C. Briggs, F. J. Fessenden, H. O. Hunt, H. J. Nichols, J. S. Clapp, L. C. Doyle, W. S. Woodman, J. L. McKean and H. S. Bloomfield. At a meeting of the above board the first week in March a president will be elected, probably C. F. Avery.

The Albemarle Club had a successful year, the treasurer's report showing a substantial amount in the treasury.



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RANGERS LEADING
SCOTTISH LEAGUE

Glasgow Celtics Compelled to Relinquish the Premier Position in This Football Association Through Drawing Game

LONDON, England—Glasgow Celtic have been compelled to relinquish the premier position in Scottish association football which they took from Kilmarnock earlier in the season, and to yield the honor to Glasgow Rangers. The Celtic were opposed to Airdrieonians on Jan. 26 and could do no more than divide the six goals equally with their opponents. On the other hand the Rangers beat Ayr United 2 to 0, and now head the Scottish League by virtue of a superior goal average. This change of leadership was the only one to be recorded as a result of Saturday's matches.

In the three English leagues results favored the leaders on the whole. In London a trial of strength between Fulham and Tottenham Hotspurs resulted in a win for the former by the only goal of the game, and Fulham now heads the competition table with a clear 3 points lead over the Spurs. In the Midland section of the league, Leeds City gained full competition points by beating Leicester Fosse 4 goals to 0, while Sheffield Union were unexpectedly beaten at home by Hull City 1 to 0. This combination of results places Leeds City in what is probably an unassailable position at the head of affairs, with a lead of 4 points over Sheffield United. Hull City, by the way, have beaten both Leeds and Sheffield on their own grounds this season. In Lancashire the relative position of the two leading clubs remains unchanged, for though Liverpool won on the Manchester United enclosure 2 to 0, Stoke also won 3 to 0 at Stockport.

To return to the London Combination, the third and fourth clubs in the table, viz., West Ham and Chelsea, provided an interesting match on the latter ground. The game was drawn with the score 2 all. Queen's Park Rangers lifted themselves a place in the table by a splendid victory at Millwall by 1 to 0. Crystal Palace, who have taken a lower place, drew with Clapton Orient in a goalless game. The Combination program was completed with Brentford's victory over the Arsenal, 3 to 2.

In the Midland section both the Bradford clubs participated in drawn games which were goalless. The City were opposed to Notts. County and the Park Avenue team to Notts. Forest. Grimsby Town and Sheffield Wednesday also played the full 90 minutes without a score. Lincoln City and Eotherham brought the number of drawn games in the section to four, but in this case each side scored once. Birmingham got the better of Huddersfield in a game which produced three goals. Butler obtained both the Birmingham points.

Only one drawn game was recorded in Lancashire football—that between the third and fourth clubs, Everton and Manchester City. No score resulted. Apart from Stoke and Liverpool, Rochdale were the only club to gain a success away from home, winning at Blackburn, 3 to 1. Bolton Wanderers and Burslem each got through four times against Preston North End and Blackpool, without a reply from the opposition. Burnley lost at Southport, 2 to 0, and Bury at Oldham 1 to 0.

Apart from the results already mentioned, Scottish League football provided no more interesting result than the victory of Kilmarnock, the one-time leaders, over Partick Thistle, by three clear goals on the Partick ground. Greenock Morton, next to Kilmarnock in the table, could only share a couple of goals with the Hibernians. St. Mirren vanquished the amateurs from Queen's Park 3 to 1, and third Lanark made holes in the Falkirk defense, winning by four-clear goals, of which Duncan accounted for three. Motherwell also got four against Clydebank to which the losers replied once. The Academics went under to the Hearts, 3 to 2.

Each player lost one point for scratches.

F. B. KEELER LEADS GOLFERS

BELLAIR, Fla.—F. B. Keeler of Rock Island, Ill., led the players in the qualifying round of the annual Washington's Birthday golf tournament with a card of 84. T. A. Ashley of Woodland finished second with 85, and Dr. J. A. Turley of Brookline third with 86.

WHEELWRIGHT'S TEAM
WINS WAY TO FINALS

Semi-final round matches in the round-robin curling series for the Herbert Jaques cup were played Monday at the Boston Curling Club. Wheelwright defeating Paul, 15 to 13, in a 17-end match. Today the other semi-final match is scheduled to be played with Joseph Gould and John McGaw as the opposing skips. The winner of this contest will meet Wheelwright's team in the final round next Monday at 17 ends.

Two teams from the Country Club played a match for the Fennor trophy. Clement's combination winning over Wyde's four 18 to 11, 17 ends. After the matches today at the Curling Club, preparations will be started for the bonspiel to be played Friday and Saturday. So far 10 teams have entered, two from The Country Club, two from Brae Burn, two from the Boston Curling Club, two from Schenectady, N. Y., and teams from Concord, Mass., and Utica, N. Y.

WANDERERS WIN
FROM NAVY SEVEN

Defeat Charlestown Hockey Team in a Close and Hard-Fought Game, 3 to 2

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh A. A.	4	0	1,000
Wanderers Hockey Club	2	2	400
Charlestown Navy Yard	1	3	333
Arena Hockey Club	1	3	333

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In a hard-fought contest extending into three extra periods the Wanderers Hockey Club of this city defeated the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard seven, 3 to 2, in the National Hockey League series at the St. Nicholas rink Monday night. Roach shot the winning goal after the evenly matched teams had struggled over the rink for more than an hour of actual playing.

The game drew the largest attendance at the rink of the season, and the great crowd was kept at a high pitch of excitement by the many flashes of speed and skill. In the second half of the game Captain Skilton of the Boston seven made a thrilling dash down the rink and netted the disk for the goal which tied the score. Two extra five minute periods were then played without either side scoring, though both goal tends were kept busy stopping shots. After 5½ minutes of play in the third extra period, Roach secured the puck from a scrimmage and shot the goal. The summary is as follows:

WANDERERS		NAVY YARD	
Lewis, R.	1	La Croix, D.	1
Dufresne, P.	1	McCarthy, C. P.	1
McCarthy, C. P.	1	Skilton, J.	1
Roach, C.	1	Geran, R.	1
Croat, I. W.	1	Downing, M.	1
McKinnon, R. W.	1	Shaughnessy, S.	1

TWO MATCHES IN
CLASS B TOURNEY

C. E. White, the Present Champion, Gets a Good Start in the National Billiard Play

CLASS B STANDING		
Team	W.	L.
Julian Rice	1	0
C. E. White	1	0
C. P. Mathews	0	1
David Weiner	0	1
G. T. Moon Jr.	0	0

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Two matches will be played today in the United States Class B amateur 18.2 balkline billiard championship tournament, with G. T. Moon Jr., meeting C. P. Mathews in the first game, and Julian Rice meeting David Weiner in the second.

The tournament opened Monday with two matches, one between Julian Rice and C. P. Mathews in the afternoon, which was won by Rice, 200 to 194, and the other in the evening, when C. E. White, the present champion, defeated David Weiner 200 to 80.

The match between Rice and Mathews was particularly low in point of average, and high runs were scarce, yet the contest held for a big gathering of spectators more than an ordinary amount of interest, because it was a keenly waged battle from start to finish. Rice won by the narrow margin of six points, the score being 200 to 194. Much had been expected of the playing of Rice. In former national tournaments he has displayed a skill that was commendable, and has set up high averages. He was out of stroke Monday, and the same might be said for his opponent. The match by innings follows:

Julian Rice—0, 4, 0,

BOSTON TO STUDY
MUNICIPAL WORKSCity Council Passes Order Ap-
pointing Committee to Look
Into Acquisition of Utilities

Operation of the street railway system, the supplying of gas and electricity to the citizens, the sale of food-stuffs and other necessities by the city of Boston, are problems which a committee of the Boston City Council is today preparing to study. Councilman James A. Watson is the chairman of the committee. John J. Attridge, Henry E. Hagan, Francis J. W. Ford and Daniel W. Lane are the other members.

The order which was presented by Councilman Watson and passed by the Council without dissent, is as follows: "Ordered, That a special committee, to consist of five members of the Council, be appointed to consider the advisability of the city engaging in any or all of the following undertakings, viz., the supplying to its inhabitants of gas, electricity, transportation, food and other necessities of life, with authority to give hearings and incur such other expense as may be reasonably necessary to obtain full information on the subject, and to report to the City Council what action, if any, should be taken."

The Council unanimously passed on first reading the order for the development of property of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in Huntington Avenue and Norway Street, whereby Norway Street is to be vacated by the city and closed, while Dalton Street is to be extended from Palmouth Street to Huntington Avenue. The land for the opening of Dalton Street is to be released in return for the city's abandoning Norway Street.

It was explained that the park in front of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, would be enlarged by the closing of Norway Street and that an administration building would be erected. Frank A. Goodwin, street commissioner, explained to the councilmen that the improvement would be worth over half a million of dollars while the cost to the city will be about \$300,000.

The usual annual \$600,000 loan order for borrowing within the debt limit that amount for sewers in new streets was received from the Mayor.

AIRPLANE INCIDENT
IN THE DESERT

The reconnaissance was finished, writes Lieut. F. J. Sleath, and the two aeroplanes were speeding homeward. The desert lay beneath them; on their right was the distant sea. Flying two miles apart their engines answered each other note for note, now with roaring crescendos, now with purring diminuendos, as the fickle breeze played with the sound, and sometimes they filled the whole waste with their chorus. A haze came drifting in lazily from the sea—a shifting desert haze, patchy and nebulous, hardly more than a shimmer. Into it went the aeroplanes. For the most part they were visible to each other; but in the denser patches the pilots would sometimes cut off their engines and listen for the hum which would indicate the presence of their companion. For pilots cling close to each other in those distant Eastern reconnoissances; their experience of the Orient has been bitter. More than once a lonely patroller has failed to return.

One of the pilots suddenly realized that he had lost touch. In a denser portion of the haze he had cut off his engine and listened; but no answering hum had come to his ears. The silence had not alarmed him. But when a few minutes later he cut off his engine again with the same result, he drew back his control lever and started to climb above the mist to see if he could sight his companion.

Up in the clear air he circled round in long, swinging spirals, scanning the heavens above and around, and the shadowy earth beneath. But he was alone, and the emptiness of space filled him with vague apprehension. Had his companion been forced to land? Throttling down his engine, he listened anxiously. The air stirred to no unusual vibration, and his tense hearing could not detect the comforting rhythm of pistons and valves attuned in action. Then from somewhere beneath him came the whirling of a Lewis gun. Forward went the control lever. With a roar from his unthrottled engine he dropped like a lark from the blue.

The haze streamed and spiraled from his cleaving planes. His exhaust mixed with the misty particles and left a vaporous trail behind him, thick as the smoke track from a coal-burning destroyer. The cross bracing stays of his center-section piece sagged dangerously under the strain, and the joystick was rigid in the clutch of the air-racked controls. But with the engine full on, testing the safety factor of his machine to the utmost, he darted downward. The ripple of the Lewis gun had answered his question. His comrade had been forced to land, and was beset by the desert tribesmen; and more than a single machine gun is needed to stop their last wild rush to close quarters.

The earth came leaping up to meet him. Forms and shapes appeared out of their misty drapings with lightning rapidity. He caught a glimpse of a fallen aeroplane, a pilot crouching behind his machine gun, and an irregular circle of white-clad tribesmen massing together as they closed on their prey. Then he had flattened out, and was banking into a spiral.

He was only just in time. As he went round on his first bank he saw that the hostile leader was within ten feet of the wrecked machine. Then he saw its pilot coolly lean out and pick the man off with his revolver. After that his own gun took up all his attention. Scarcely twenty feet

above the ground; he flew over the heads of the terror-stricken attackers, his machine gun hammering viciously. . . . Hither and thither he chased them, dispersing them beyond hope of rally. Only when they were scattered over the desert like aspen leaves whirling in the first blast of autumn did he head back to where his brother pilot had come to grief.

The latter was waiting for him, pointing out the direction of the wind, and guarding him to a safe landing place. He had already put his gun out of action and had set fire to his machine. With a word of thanks to his rescuer, he climbed up behind the aeroplane glided into the air and flew slowly homeward with its double burden.

WHEAT SEED FOR FARMERS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—An arrangement has been made by the Ontario Department of Agriculture and the Dominion Seed Commission by which 50,000 bushels of seed wheat will be sold to the farmers of this Province at cost, the shipping centers proposed being Toronto, Brampton, Woodstock, Lindsay and Chatham. The seed was obtained in the West by the federal commissioner and will be distributed among the farmers at \$2.75 per bushel, plus freight from central warehouses to local points. These freight charges, the Government expects, will be almost entirely eliminated by cooperation among the farmers, who, by buying in car lots, may be able to get direct delivery. If this experiment is a success, the Government will secure shipments of seed, especially wheat for spring sowing, in order that the shortage of fall wheat may be overcome.

CANADA BUYS TRACTORS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Canadian Government has purchased a thousand tractors at cost, which are to be sold to the farmers again at cost, plus the freight charges. The price, it is believed, will work out at about \$800 to the farmer. The tractor factories are now at work on an order for some thousands of tractors for the British Government and when these are completed, the Canadian order will be taken up, probably about the end of March. The tractors, which will burn either gasoline or kerosene, will plow about eight acres in ten hours. Every endeavor is being made by the Canada Food Board for the maximum food production this year, and these farm tractors will be a material factor in the expansion of cultivated areas. Large tracts of arable land heretofore lying idle are this year to be put under seed.

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Chicago Company in "Aida"

Verdi's "Aida"—Presented by the Chicago Opera Company. Cleofonte Campanini, director, at the opening of a two weeks' season at the Boston Opera House, Boston, Mass., evening of Feb. 18, 1918. The music was directed by Giuseppe Surini. The cast was as follows:

Aida.....Rosa Raisa
Amneris.....Cyrena van Gordon
Radames.....Forrest Lamont
Amonasro.....Giacomo Rimini
The King.....Constantin Nicolay
Ramfis.....Vittorio Arimondi
Mascenero.....Giordano Paltirini
Priestess.....Marie Pruzan

The Chicago Opera Company, as represented by the performance of "Aida" at the Boston Opera House on Monday night, is first of all a singing organization. It is rather exceptional, indeed, among the companies that in late years have been showing the measure of their talents in the United States, because of the enthusiasm entertained by its members for the voice. On this occasion, its work must have taken many listeners back to Boston as it was 25 and more years ago, when vocal considerations in opera were everything. It may even have made some ask themselves whether the public of Chicago, in encouraging these artists in the direction of good tone, is not saving certain standards of artistic taste from deterioration, and whether it is not doing a greatly needed service in keeping the American ear sensitive.

Vocally, then, according to the proof of this performance, the company is remarkable. But orchestrally—well, that is not quite the same thing. The body of instrumentalists which the Chicago Opera Association has brought together to play the accompanying music for its singers cuts a passable figure, hardly more. Not but that it plays the notes of the score with exactness and marks out the rhythm with strictness, but except in certain solo instruments of the woodwind section, it is wanting in fine quality of sound. The strings, though well balanced, could be mellow in their general tone. The blend of string, wood and brass choirs could be more subtle. The orchestral sonorities could be more buoyant and less overwhelming to the voices. The phrasing of the accompanying melodies could have freer, more elegant outline. In brief, the tone of the group as a whole could be more controlled, and the action of the various divisions could be more elastic.

Again, scenically, the company is incredibly old-fashioned. If it has kept up the voice standards of the old days with a will, it has held up the stage methods of the past with something like a vengeance. Painter, carpenter and régisseur are all working on traditions which Bostonians dropped long ago, even before the coming of

Urban in the latter years of their own opera experiment of 1908-14.

To repeat, in voices, and in voices mainly, this company finds its title to praise, if a generalization can be made from its study of "Aida." Bostonians should hope, therefore, for two weeks of opera with consistently strong casts. Brilliant orchestral playing and modern scenic contrivances they can do without, because they have had both in plenty. But casts which are strong and competent from first singer to last would be quite new with them. If they can hear the old repertory done over again with new voices and all good voices, they will assuredly put Mr. Campanini and his organization in their debt.

The particular splendor of the cast of the first night was the voice of Miss Raisa. This artist may or may not be the most satisfactory one who has sung the rôle of Aida in opera houses of the United States in recent seasons. But without much question she has a voice of the largest tone, resource of anyone who has ever taken the part on the Boston Opera stage. She probably has not the ability as an executant of two or three other dramatic sopranos who could be named, but what matchless sound all the way through the scale! And such low notes!

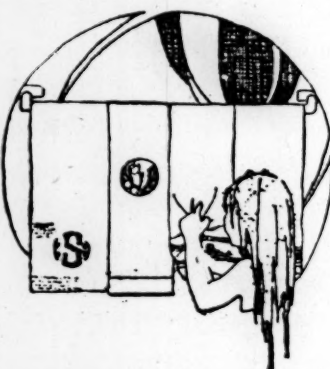
Her greatest distinction, perhaps, as a performer and her most individual trait as a musician, is her ability to convert her voice into a companion instrument with the clarinet, or with almost anything else which happens to follow, Verdi-fashion, the soprano part, whether straightaway melody or decorative figure. It may not be too much to say that she stands alone in her power thus to ally herself with the accompanying music, even subordinating herself to it, and giving

the orchestral tapestry an unwonted suffusion of exquisite color.

After the artist who sang the title rôle, the honors were about even with the contralto, Miss van Gordon, with the tenor, Mr. Lamont, and with the baritone, Mr. Rimini. The contralto sustained the vocal interest of the rôle of Amneris brilliantly throughout the first three acts of the piece, which are the sequel in "Aida," and through is called the fourth act. The tenor impersonated the character of Radames with uncommon poise and dignity, his rich voice and broad style of singing enabling him to give a fervid portrayal of the captain of the hosts. But for a tremulant note or two in certain of his climaxes, he would have made a triumph of the rôle of Amonasro, picturing the captive chieftain in the main through the music and not resorting to too much posturing and gesticulation to make his points. He delivered his text with extraordinary clearness and through word as well as act gave dramatic verity and tragic impressiveness to the great scene of the persuasion of Radames.

Mr. Arimondi as Ramfis, was one of the most inexorable hierarchs who ever called down punishment on treasonable Egyptians. There is a kind of seriousness that is the next thing to humor. An artist can assume it in the chief bass rôle in "Aida," provided he has a voice with which he can keep the situation in command.

Mr. Nicolay, the second of the two basses, succeeded in making the King a contributing element in the drama. From his vital impersonation, effected through song no less than through gesture, it could be seen that the downfall of Radames started with a prince's favor.

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DRY BILLS IN KENTUCKY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Up to Monday night, 17 bills had been introduced in the Kentucky Lower House and 14 in the Senate that bear upon some angle or another of the prohibition question. Five bills are identical in the House and Senate, so that the total in the two Houses is 26. They range from bone dry to prohibition of certain so-called soft drinks.

PRODUCTION OF MAPLE
SUGAR MAY INCREASE

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—An effort will be made to increase the production of maple sugar in Wisconsin to relieve the shortage of beet and cane sugar. This is the opinion of W. F. Callender, field agent for the United States Department of Agriculture, who has his office in Madison, says a correspondent of The Milwaukee Journal.

Emery, Bird, Thayer Company

KANSAS CITY

The Vogue in Silks
For Spring

SILKS have always been—and unless the unusual happens—always will be the most desired, coveted and beautiful fabric that women have worn.

This year—putting all beauty aside—it is an act of patriotism to wear silk. The designers must have known this when they created the wonderful new patterns—patterns that inspire us to choose silks for Spring. It's easy to be patriotic in fabrics like these.

From the heavy to the light and back to the heavy again—in colors—new, old, light and dark—the story of the new silks swings like an elusive pendulum. Just when we are ready to say "this is the newest for Spring" back swings the pendulum—and we find something equally new and lovely claiming attention.

PRINTED PANELED PUSSY WILLOW TAFFETA—The panel designs in this soft silk are in white on dark grounds or dark on white grounds. It works out best in separate skirts and dresses. Price \$4.00 the yard.

KHAKI KOOL SILK—In plain or new fancy patterns. Not the bizarre patterns of last season but subdued designs in harmonizing colorings. It is, of course, a sports silk. The plain silks are \$3.50 the yard—the fancy silks \$4.00 the yard.

RUFF-A-NUFF—another of the sports silks for Spring—is similar to a shantung. It is a heavier silk and shows a rough raised thread in the weave. In Spring colors—\$3.50 the yard.

CARNIVAL FAILE—An oyster white sports silk that will make smart suits and separate skirts. It has the appearance of a heavy silk but is wonderfully light in weight. Priced \$3.50 the yard.

FANCY PUSSY WILLOW SILKS—Here the originality of the designer ran fancy free and odd, unusual but always interesting designs appear in these silks. They are most effective made in one-piece frocks. Priced \$4.00 the yard.

SILK CREPE is another of the silks which show unusual designs. It is a beautiful silk of a weight that forms delightful frocks. Priced \$4.50 the yard.

KNITTED SILK JERSEY for tailored sports frocks is one of the most distinctive silks you could choose for Spring. It comes in the lighter sports colors. Priced \$8.00 the yard.

FINE PRINTED SILK VOILE—As fine and soft as thistle-down and having the unusual designs and patterns in white on dark grounds or in dark shades on light grounds. It is used for both blouses or frocks. Priced \$3.00 the yard.

BALKEN SATIN—A heavy crepe back satin with a high lustre finish. It is used for sports clothes and comes in either white or colors. Priced \$4.00 the yard.

Other silks up to \$35.00 the yard.

Grand Avenue Floor

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET SELLS HIGHER

Trading in New York Fairly Brisk—Many Large Gains Made, With the So-Called War Issues the Leaders

Stocks in New York were strong and active this morning. So-called war issues made the largest gains, but the rails advanced fractionally. Crucible Steel went up 2 1/2 points. Pressed Steel Car and New York Air Brake rose two points each. Westinghouse, Republic Iron & Steel, Railway Steel Spring, Chandler Motor, Bethlehem Steel "B," Baldwin and American Car & Foundry were other leaders in the early dealings.

The Boston stock market was firm. The New York list continued strong late in the first half hour. Steel common got into line and advanced substantially.

Crucible Steel became prominent in the trading toward midday. After opening up a point at 65 it sold well above 67. Bethlehem Steel showed a gain of more than 2 points at midday, selling up to 82 1/2. U. S. Steel, after opening up 1/2 at 97 1/2, advanced nearly a point further during the first half of the session. Virginia Coal & Coke opened up 2 points at 63 1/2 and moved up 1 1/2 further before midday. Particularly strong spots were Pressed Steel Car, New York Air Brake, Chandler Motor, General Motors, Baldwin and American Car & Foundry.

A conspicuous feature of the Boston market was Boston & Maine, which sold up to 27 after opening at 24 1/2. American Telephone was unchanged at the opening at 107 and sold well above 108. Gulf sold off. Otherwise the local market was firm and quiet.

There was some backing and filling, but the tone continued good and the early afternoon trading, Crucible had a further good gain before the beginning of the last hour. Boston & Maine rose further on the local exchange and then lost part of its gain.

AMERICAN SCREW CO. ANNUAL STATEMENT

At the annual meeting of the American Screw Company the annual statement showed that the company had declared during the year 1917 dividends amounting to 22 per cent, thus making an average dividend return of 10 per cent for the 12 years ended with 1917. The surplus as of Dec. 31, 1917, was \$2,890,332, compared with \$2,325,153 at the end of the previous year.

About \$20,000,000 of Canadian municipal securities will mature in the United States this year.

Edwin Ludlow, vice-president of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, says that production of anthracite is now at its apex.

London special says the British Government has decided to make loans of several million pounds to dye-making firms to extend their plants and carry on research work.

Eighty-two persons in England have incomes in excess of \$500,000 a year. Last year there were 80. Incomes between \$355,000 and \$500,000 dropped from 65 to 55.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchanges here today are:

Cramp Shipping, 83; Electric Storage Battery, 51; General Asphalt, 14 1/2; Lehigh Navigation, 64; Lake Superior, 15 1/2; Philadelphia Company, 25; Philadelphia Company pfd., 31; Philadelphia Electric, 25 1/2; Philadelphia Rapid Transit, 27 1/2; Philadelphia Traction, 71; Union Traction, 41 1/2; United Gas Improvement, 68 1/2.

MONEY SITUATION IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Ill.—Bankers report money firm and almost uniformly on a 6 per cent basis. Banks are loaned up and deposits declined slightly. Now commitments are closely scrutinized, but there is no stringency.

LIVE STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, Ill.—Hogs dull with top prices \$16.85 and bulk \$16.55 to \$16.75. Cattle steady with beefs \$8.50 to \$13.85. Sheep steady to 15c lower, with native \$10 to \$12.50.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Rain tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight, colder Wednesday evening and night; strong south winds shifting to west and northwest Wednesday.

For New England: Rain tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight, colder by Wednesday night.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 32.10 a. m. 37 12 noon 42

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany 28 New Orleans 66 Buffalo 44 New York 24 Chicago 46 Philadelphia 35 Denver 52 Pittsburgh 46 Cincinnati 46 Portland, Me. 28 Des Moines 28 Portland, Ore. 31 Jacksonville 46 San Francisco 46 Kansas City 50 St. Louis 54 Nantucket 32 Washington 36

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Rise 6:36 High water, 5:21 5:45 a. m. 6:23 p. m. Length of day 10:45 Moon sets, 2:19 a. m. LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 5:51 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Adams Ex.	75	75	75	75
Ajax Rubber.	56	56	56	56
Alaska Gold.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Allis-Chal.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Allis-Chal. pfd.	80	80 1/2	79 1/2	80
Am B Sugar.	81 1/2	81 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Am B Supp.	86	86	86	86
Am Can.	43	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Am Can pfd.	55	55	55	55
Am Car & Fy.	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
Am Cot Oil.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32	32
Am H & L.	14	14	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am H & L pfd.	60	60 1/2	59	60
Am Ice Sec.	14	15	14	15
Am Ice Sec pfd.	41	41	41	41
Am Int Corp.	55 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Am Linseed.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33	33
Am Loco.	68	69 1/2	65	67 1/2
Am Loco pfd.	100	100	100	100
Am Smelt.	55 1/2	56 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
Am Steel.	68	68 1/2	67	67
Am Sugar.	108	108	106 1/2	108
Am Tel. & Tel.	108 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am Woolen.	55 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Am Writ pfd.	27 1/2	28	27 1/2	28
Am Zinc.	16 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2
Am Zinc pfd.	47	47	47	47
Anaconda.	65	65 1/2	65	65 1/2
Asso Oil.	59	59	59	59
Atchafalpa.	86 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Atchafalpa pfd.	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
At Gulf.	118	119 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Bald Loco.	79 1/2	81 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Balt & Ohio.	52 1/2	53	52 1/2	52 1/2
B & O pfd.	56	56	56	56
Barrett Co.	93	93	93	93
Barrett pfd.	101	101	101	101
Batopias.	1	1	1	1
Beth Steel.	83	83	83	83
Beth Steel pfd.	80 1/2	82 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Beth Steel, rct.	101 1/2	102	101 1/2	102
BF Goodrich.	47	47 1/2	47	47 1/2
BF Goodrich pfd.	100	100	100	100
Booth Fish.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25	25
Brook R T.	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Bruno Term.	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2
Burns Bros.	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Butte Cop & S.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10
Butte & Sup.	21 1/2	21 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Cal Pac Car.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Cal Petrol.	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
Cal Petrol pfd.	48	48	48	48
Can Pacific.	48	49 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Can Pacific pfd.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Cer de Pas.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Chan Motor.	89 1/2	92	89 1/2	90
Ches & Ohio.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
CM & ST Paul.	43 1/2	44	42 1/2	43 1/2
CM & ST Paul pfd.	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Chl R & P.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21	21
Chl R & P pfd.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Chl R & P wtd.	64 1/2	65	64 1/2	64 1/2
C & G Westp.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Chl & NW.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Chile Cop.	16 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	17
Chino Cop.	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
Col Fuel.	40	42 1/2	40	41 1/2
Col Gas & El.	34 1/2	35	34 1/2	35
Con Can.	94	95	94	95
Con Gas.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Corn Prod.	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Corn Prod pfd.	96	96 1/2	96	96 1/2
Cruc Steel.	65	65 1/2	65	65 1/2
Cruc Steel pfd.	89 1/2	90	89 1/2	90
Cuban CSug.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32	32
Cuban CS pfd.	83	83	83	83
Del & Huds.	113	113	113	113
Domes Min.	9	9	9 1/2	9 1/2
Elkhorn.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Erie.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Erie 1st pfd.	26	26 1/2	26	26 1/2
Erie 2d pfd.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
F & M S.	13	13	13	13
F & M S pfd.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Gas & W & W.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Gen Chem.	180	180	180	180
Gen Electric.	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
Gen Motors.	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
G Motors pfd.	85	85	84 1/2	84 1/2
Granby Min.	76 1/2	78	76 1/2	78
Gt Nor Ore.	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Gt Nor pfd.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Gulf Mob oil.	9	9	9	9
Gulf Mob pfd.	28	28	28	28
Gulf States.	93 1/2	95	93 1/2	94 1/2
Hartman Co.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Harv of N.J.	128	128	128	128
Has & Bar.	58	58 1/2	58	58 1/2
Inspiration.	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Int Ag Corp.	14	14 1/2	14	14 1/2
Int Con Cor.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Int Cor pfd.	44 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Int Mer Mar.	28	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int Mer Mar pfd.	100 1/2	101 1/2	99 1/2	100
In Nickel Ct.	28	28 1/2	28	28 1/2
In Paper.	31 1/2	32 1/2	31	31
Iowa Cent.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Kan City So.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Kan C So pfd.	50	50	50	50
Kenne Co.	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
Lack Steel.	80	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
LE & W.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Lehigh Val.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Loe R & T Ct.	15	15 1/2	15	15 1/2
Mackay Cos.	78	78	78	78
Max Motor.	32	32	30 1/2	31 1/2
Maxwell 1st.	63	63 1/2	63	63 1/2
Maxwell 2d.	25	24 1/2	24	24 1/2
Mex Petrol.	93 1/2	95 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Miami.	32	32	32	32
Midvale St.	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Mo K & T.	5	5	5	5
Mo K & T pfd.	8	8	8	8
Mo Pacific.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Mo Pac wtd.	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Mon Power.	72	72	72	72
Nat Bisquit.	100	100	100	100
Nat C & C.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Nat Enamel.	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
Nat Lead.	57	57 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Nevada Con.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
NOT & M.	19 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
NYA Brake.	133 1/2	136	133 1/2	134 1/2

NY Central. 72 72 1/2 71 1/2 71 1/2
N Y N H & H. 29 1/2 30 1/2 29 1/2 29 1/2
N W. 104 1/2 105 104 1/2 104 1/2
North Pac. 86 86 85 85 85 85
O Cities Gas. 41 1/2 41 1/2 40 1/2 41
Ohio Fuel. 43 43 43 43 43
Ont Silver. 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2
Pacific Mail. 28 1/2 28 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2
Pan-Am pfd. 92 92 92 92
Penna. 45 45 44 44 44
Peoples Gas. 48 1/2 48 1/2 48 1/2 48 1/2
Pere Marq. 13 13 12 12 12
Pere Marq. pfd. 58 1/2 58 1/2 58 1/2 58 1/2
Pier-Ar-w. 39 42 39 42
P-A pfd. 92 1/2 92 1/2 92 1/2 92 1/2
P & W Va. 28 1/2 28 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2
P & W Va pfd. 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2
Pitts Coal. 52 1/2 52 1/2 52 1/2 52 1/2
Pitts Coal pfd. 83 1/2 84 83 1/2 84
Pressed St. 68 69 1/2 68 68 1/2
Public Ser. 103 103 103 103
Pullman. 117 117 117 117
Ray Con. 24 1/2 25 24 1/2 24 1/2
Reading. 78 1/2 78 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2
Repub I & S. 81 81 80 80 80
Rep I & S pfd. 99 1/2 99 1/2 99 1/2 99 1/2
Royal Dutch. 76 76 1/2 76 1/2 76 1/2
Rumely. 14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2
Rumely pfd. 30 30 30 30
Ry Steel Sp. 56 56 1/2 56 1/2 56 1/2
Sav Arms. 67 67 67 67
Saxon Motor. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2
Seab & A L. 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2
Seab & A L pfd. 18 18 18 18
S-Roebeck. 155 1/2 155 1/2 155 1/2 155 1/2
Shat Arl. 17 18 17 18
Sinclair Oil. 37 1/2 37 1/2 37 1/2 37 1/2
Sloss Shef. 53 1/2 53 1/2 52 1/2 52 1/2
So Pacific. 87 87 1/2 87 1/2 87 1/2
So Ry. 24 1/2 24 1/2 23 1/2 23 1/2
So Ry pfd. 58 1/2 58 1/2 58 1/2 58 1/2
ST & S F. 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2
Studebaker. 53 56 1/2 52 1/2 52 1/2
Sup Steel. 37 38 37 37 1/2
Stutz Motor. 44 1/2 46 44 1/2 46
Tenn Cop. 16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2
Texas Co. 159 1/2 159 1/2 158 158
Texas Pac. 19 19 19 19 1/2
T C R T. 62 1/2 62 1/2 62 1/2 62 1/2
Union Pac. 121 1/2 121 1/2 120 1/2 120 1/2
Union Pac pfd. 72 72 72 72
Un Alloy St. 39 1/2 39 1/2 39 1/2 39 1/2
United Fruit. 132 1/2 132 1/2 130 1/2 130 1/2
U S Rubber. 59 59 1/2 58 1/2 58 1/2
U S R & R. 48 1/2 48 1/2 48 1/2 48 1/2
U S Steel. 97 1/2 97 1/2 97 1/2 97 1/2
Utah Copper. 85 85 1/2 84 1/2 84 1/2
V-C Chem. 41 1/2 41 1/2 41 1/2 41 1/2
V-C & C. 66 66 66 66
Wabash pfd. 43 1/2 43 1/2 43 1/2 43 1/2
W Pacific. 16 16 16 16
Wagland. 16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2
West Union. 89 1/2 90 89 1/2 90
Westinghse. 42 1/2 42 1/2 42 1/2 42 1/2
White Motor. 43 1/2 43 1/2 43 1/2 43 1/2
Willis-Over. 19 1/2 20 19 1/2 19 1/2
W-O pfd. 80 1/2 80 1/2 80 1/2 80 1/2
Wilson Co. 55 55 55 55
Wis Cent. 36 1/2 36 1/2 36 1/2 36 1/2
Wor Pump. 36 36 1/2 36 1/2 36 1/2
Wor P & B. 61 61 61 61

	Open	High	Low	Last
American Oil.	15c	15c	14c	14c
Black Hawk.	87c	87c	87c	87c
Boston Ely.	80c	80c	80c	80c
Boston Montana.	52c	52c	49c	51c
Calumet Jerome.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Denbigh.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Earle Eagle.	12c	12c	12c	12c
Eastern S S.	12c	12c	12c	12c
First Nat Copper.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Fortuna.	5c	5c	5c	5c

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE FISH PRICES

FOOTWEAR MARKET.
GROWING ACTIVE

Moderate and Steady Improvement Taking Place in Volume of Local Incoming Business—Season, However, Is Backward

Specially reported for The Christian Science Monitor

Conditions in the Boston shoe market are usually judged from the quantity of incoming business, therefore, taking the daily receipts of orders as a basis, a moderate and steady improvement features this market. So far, however, the season is backward. Factories are being forced to provide for the Easter trade, which goods must be delivered according to contract.

The average production is more or less abridged, especially where the better grades are made. Skilled labor is short of the demand. This condition is a subject which manufacturers are not overlooking, and some say that it may be more serious in the future than it now is.

Prices are holding well, although buyers feel that the market should reflect the general quietness in some substantial way, and manufacturers claim that the labor market holds too many contingent liabilities. Business expenses augmented by the war are already such big factors that any material change in quotations would be a hazardous thing to make. Inquiries on this subject disclose that concessions are extremely rare, and those found are in no case among representative concerns.

A conservative policy is the rule. Buyers adhere closer to their wants than for many seasons, believing that an ordinary warehouse supply bought at market rates is less liable to work against their interests than if the opposite course were adopted.

Shoe manufacturers in predicting the situation take a firm stand, even to declaring that business cannot meet the revenue charges without additional incomes, therefore, they claim that the slight concession temporarily possible in the leather market are more than offset by taxes, and excess charges on every hand, a condition not yet realized by manufacturers in general.

Although the shoe district appears quiet and the list of visiting buyers is small, there is a fairly good amount of business coming by mail, and the factories are actively employed.

The call for high-grade footwear, which became conspicuous two years ago, seems to survive notwithstanding that the advances in prices from time to time have carried values 50 per cent to 100 per cent above normal, and makers of such goods say that they are producing as near capacity limits as the handicapped condition of the times will allow.

Prices of all top grade of footwear are very firm, although no appreciable advances have yet appeared. The quiet condition of the leather market is probably the cause of this, and the soft spots which situations of this kind disclose have prevented the rise in values expected under the circumstances superinduced by the war measures now in force.

This high range of prices has resulted in the medium grades being greatly improved, not only in style, but service as well. So these shoes have been in good demand as they are excellent substitutes for the tip-toppers.

There is scarcely anything new on the market, nor is there likely to be this year, which, indeed, is a fortunate thing for those carrying stocks of fashionable goods. Ladies' or men's low cuts are selling better than they did a year ago, although the trade has not bought to the extent that manufacturers looked for.

Children's shoes are having a dull period. Whether the market was overstocked last autumn is a matter of opinion, but it is well known that a number of new factories started up last year and although they averaged small capacity no doubt did their bit to flood the market especially with the cheaper grades.

The difficulty in getting hides to the consignees is having a restricting influence on the trade among the packers. A bill of hides is payable upon the receipt of the bill of lading, and in normal times tanners can live up to these terms without inconvenience, but now railroads are so congested that an invoice of hides may be weeks on the road from the shipping point to the tannery, occasioning a loss in interest, which is an item too large to ignore. Tanners, therefore, are going slowly and in some cases tanneries have been shut down or practically so simply for the want of hides.

This is believed to be the primary cause of the dull business, which features the packer hide market. Receipts are fairly large, with an accumulation at outside points.

Prices are steady and it is expected that the packers will hold the market about where it has been since Feb. 1 unless the pressure is beyond their endurance.

The following quotations during the last week were accepted by the few that had to buy: Heavy native steers, 20 cents; heavy Texas steers, 26 cents; light, 23 cents; extremes, 18 cents; Colorado heavy steers, 25 cents; heavy native cows, 27 cents; lights, 21½ cents; branded cows, 18 cents; native bulls, 19 cents; and branded bulls, 17 cents.

The immediate future is not likely to see any marked recovery, although the Government has expressed a desire to experiment with light weight leather in shoes for the navy. In case this proves successful, it will relieve the heavy leather demand considerably, and give more activity to the lighter weight. Furthermore, it will cause the domestic leather buyer to

protect his interest. At the present this is about the only bright outlook holders of hides have.

The volume of business in all departments of the leather trades is very light, at a season when it is usually active. The exception is the demand for heavy stock, for war purposes, but such is not considered as reflecting the leather situation, as generally understood.

Sole leather sales for domestic use are too small to arouse the satisfaction of the tanners. Just when the break in this apathetic condition will come is beyond the judgment of the keenest dealer. The average leather merchant is hoping the drive for shoe stock will not be longer deferred.

Calkin tanners report no improvement in the booking of orders, and this is most noticeable in the lower grades. The better the selection the more activity. Colors are moving steadily, but in no great quantity. Prices are off a little. Good black skins are quoted at \$55, but dealers are ready to listen to offers. Good grades of colors can be bought from \$58 to \$65, but even those figures do not seem to impress the buyers much. The best selection in the colors still rule high and are held firmly at \$80 to \$90.

Side upper leather is moving in a sluggish way and the predicted February activity has not come yet. The slow freighting of all civilian merchandise is trying and affects the leather business severely. This hindering feature with needless days has almost put a stop to sizable transactions. Dealers are looking for better conditions, and well they might, as time has run along into spring weather in some sections, and even in the West spring is manifesting itself in many ways.

During these dull spells quotations mean only little. According to reports prices have not receded on desirable grades, but there are soft spots in leather not up in quality, or in some respects obsolete.

The glazed kid dealers are doing hardly more than a small-lot business, and stocks have accumulated more or less. As in other leathers the best grades in the ruling colors show no fall in values. The black skins are not selling very well, and although buyers can get a good black for 35 cents, their purchases are meager. The situation is remarkable from the fact that tanners are apparently indifferent to conditions, as dull as they are, so buyers looking for a big break in prices will probably find the market getting stronger, with spring close at hand.

ANOTHER CALL MADE
FOR LARGER CROPS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Planting of an increased acreage to spring wheat and the production of an increased supply of other food products are recommended in a supplementary food production program issued by the Department of Agriculture.

"Notwithstanding an increased production of staple crops in the United States in 1917, there is need for more food," the statement says. "Taking into account our own needs, the need of the nations associated with us in the war, and the needs of friendly neutral nations, our best efforts will be required to provide enough food in 1918. Whether the war continues or not, the demand on this country, because of the increasing population and the needs of Europe will be great. Chief emphasis should be given to the production of great staple food products, with special stress on wheat and hogs, the leading war foods."

DIVIDENDS

The Crucible Steel Company has declared a regular quarterly preferred dividend of 1½ per cent, payable March 30 on stock of record March 15.

The National Sugar Refining Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable April 2 to stock of record March 12.

Knox Hat, Inc., has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent on the first preferred stock, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 23.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent and an extra of 2 per cent on the common stock, payable Feb. 26 to stock of record Feb. 23.

The St. Joseph Lead Company has declared a dividend of 50 cents a share payable March 2 to holders of record March 9. This compares with a disbursement of 75 cents three months ago.

The Brier Hill Steel Company has declared an extra dividend of 3½ per cent on the common stock which will be paid in addition to the regular dividend of 1½ per cent on the common and 1½ per cent on the preferred stock to holders of record March 20.

The National Candy Company has declared a dividend of \$2.50 a share on the common stock for the period from July 1, 1917, to Dec. 31, 1917. The regular semi-annual dividends of \$3.50 a share were also declared on the first and second preferred stocks. All the dividends are payable March 13.

The United Verde Copper Company has just paid a dividend of \$7 a share. For the first time in more than two years the company in January failed to pay a monthly dividend to stockholders. In December the regular monthly of 75 cents and an extra of like amount were paid. In November the usual extra of 75 cents a share was omitted for the first time in 17 months.

RAILROAD BONDS
SHOW BIG YIELDS

Best Class of Issues as Well as Those of More Speculative Character Have Depreciated With Decline of Roads' Credit

As a consequence of the general decline in railroad credit last year railroad bonds of the best class as well as more speculative issues have greatly depreciated, and although there has been some degree of recovery recently they still net high income returns.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York calls attention to yields of underlying bonds of some of the financially less well-fortified railroads which are selling on a strikingly attractive basis. It is one of the anomalies of the bond market that the junior bond, sometimes a fourth or fifth mortgage, of a road of good credit, will sell higher than the utility bonds of a property whose credit is less favorable.

This condition does not seem in many cases justified, for the underlying bond of a weaker road is often times much better secured and protected than the junior issues of a stronger road. In the first place it is a comparatively rare occurrence for a first mortgage main line bond of a road to be disturbed in reorganization, provided the road is one of fair size—say 1000 miles and larger—and that has been able to establish a reasonable density of traffic. Divisional bonds are not to be included in this assertion, for each divisional bond must be judged on its merits and a first mortgage divisional bond is often found to be in a vulnerable position.

In the instances where the first line main line bonds have been disturbed, almost invariably very light traffic density is found. For example the Western Pacific road reported gross earnings of only about \$6000 per mile in 1915 when it went into receivership, although earnings have greatly expanded since that date. The road was then too young to have reached proper earning power. The Detroit, Toledo & Ironton and the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico are other instances where lack of traffic brought about situations serious enough to disturb first mortgage bonds.

Take cases such as the Missouri Pacific and the Frisco, and the Rock Island, long-established lines with plenty of traffic, but lacking in other respects. The best underlying bonds of the Missouri Pacific were undisturbed, and several of the other issues received 100 per cent in new refunding 5s. The same applies to the Frisco where the first mortgage main line issues were undisturbed, other issues receiving from 100 per cent to 125 per cent in new prior lien mortgage 4s. None of the mortgage bonds of the Rock Island were disturbed in reorganization.

These roads were over-burdened with debt and were in an unfavorable physical condition, but they had junior bonds to bear the brunt of reorganization and they had some actual, but much greater potential earning power. Below are given prices and yields of underlying bonds of some of the so-called weaker railroads, showing the relatively high income returns:

Bond	Matur. Pr. Yield
Chic & Eastern 111 cons 6s 1934	100 6.00%
Chic & Eastern 111 cons 6s 1935	100 6.25%
Chic & Eastern 111 cons 6s 1936	100 6.50%
Chic & Eastern 111 cons 6s 1937	100 6.75%
Chic & Eastern 111 cons 6s 1938	100 7.00%
Chic & Eastern 111 cons 6s 1939	100 7.25%
Chic & Eastern 111 cons 6s 1940	100 7.50%
Chic & Eastern 111 cons 6s 1941	100 7.75%
Chic & Eastern 111 cons 6s 1942	100 8.00%
Chic & Eastern 111 cons 6s 1943	100 8.25%
Chic & Eastern 111 cons 6s 1944	100 8.50%
Chic & Eastern 111 cons 6s 1945	100 8.75%
Chic & Eastern 111 cons 6s 1946	100 9.00%
Chic & Eastern 111 cons 6s 1947	100 9.25%
Chic & Eastern 111 cons 6s 1948	100 9.50%
Chic & Eastern 111 cons 6s 1949	100 9.75%
Chic & Eastern 111 cons 6s 1950	100 10.00%

Chic & Eastern 111 cons 6s 1934 100 6.00%

Chic & Eastern 111 cons 6s 1935 100 6.25%

Chic & Eastern 111 cons 6s 1936 100 6.50%

Chic & Eastern 111 cons 6s 1937 100 6.75%

Chic & Eastern 111 cons 6s 1938 100 7.00%

Chic & Eastern 111 cons 6s 1939 100 7.25%

Chic & Eastern 111 cons 6s 1940 100 7.50%

Chic & Eastern 111 cons 6s 1941 100 7.75%

Chic & Eastern 111 cons 6s 1942 100 8.00%

Chic & Eastern 111 cons 6s 1943 100 8.25%

Chic & Eastern 111 cons 6s 1944 100 8.50%

Chic & Eastern 111 cons 6s 1945 100 8.75%

Chic & Eastern 111 cons 6s 1946 100 9.00%

Chic & Eastern 111 cons 6s 1947 100 9.25%

Chic & Eastern 111 cons 6s 1948 100 9.50%

REAL ESTATE

Louville V. Niles has purchased of Emma V. Bacher the Dagmar and Warwick apartments at 309 to 315 Huntington Avenue, Back Bay. There are four five-story brick buildings and 14,399 square feet of land, carrying a total assessment of \$130,000, of which the land is valued at \$57,600.

William L. Hawkins et al., trustees, have sold the four-story brick apartment house at 48 and 50 Bickelstaff Street. There are 2096 square feet of land, valued at \$5200, which is included in the total \$20,200 assessment.

The three-story brick apartment house at 95 Mountfort Street, recently purchased by Alfred H. Johnson, has been resold to George F. Welch. It is valued at \$13,500, of which \$5400 applies on the 4000 square feet of land.

The five-story brick apartment house at 5 Parkman Street, West End, has been sold to Clinton B. Sherwood by Eli Goldberg. The total assessment is \$11,600 including \$8100 on 1276 square feet of land.

NEW BATH HOUSE TENEAN BEACH
The City of Boston has let the contract to Archdeacon & Sullivan for the erection of a new bath house at Tenean Beach, Dorchester, from plans by John F. Cullen, architect. The improvement will be constructed of tapestry brick with limestone trimmings, and will provide 650 lockers for men; also 350 lockers for boys on one side. On the other side 90 dressing rooms that will accommodate about 300 women; also 100 lockers for girls. Over the men's side there will be a hand ball court. And over the women's side there will be a screened-in roof garden. Every modern convenience will be provided for patrons, and the specifications call for the grading of the shore, planting of trees, etc., with an appropriation of \$38,500.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE
The Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange has asked its members for expressions on Mayor Peters' proposition to increase the tax rate now in the hands of the legislative committee on Metropolitan Affairs.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

December—	1917	1916	Increase
Gross earnings	\$1,411,066	\$1,407,199	\$3,867
Operating expenses	9,800,299	9,814,333	14,034
Net operating revenue	4,740,767	4,792,866	52,099
Taxes	1,194,880	1,194,880	0
Net income	2,691	2,691	0
Operating revenue	\$1,411,066	\$1,407,199	\$3,867

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ENGLISH WOOL
TRADE SUPPLIES

Current Rationing Period Has Two Months to Run, but Future Outlook Is Being Discussed—Increase Is Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRADFORD, England (Jan. 31)—Although the current rationing period has still two months to run, the trade is busily discussing the prospects of supplies for the next period, regarding which the Board of Control will soon

LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, TRAVEL BY LAND OR WATER

NEW ENGLAND

HOTEL PURITAN
390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston
Near Massachusetts Ave. Subway Station, which is 1 minute to shops and theatres, 8 to South and 11 to North Stations. Good parking nearby.
The Puritan is the distinctive Boston House and is called by globe trotters one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.
Our rates are wholly reasonable. It will be a pleasure to answer your inquiries and to send you our booklet of the hotel with its guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Ask me to do so. We also have for motorists a little book of Thirty Motor Runs around Boston.
C. S. COSTELLO, Manager

DARING ESCAPE AND RECAPTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Superbly planned, daringly executed, and almost successful, was the attempt of 11 officers and men from the German raider, the See Adler, to escape from New Zealand and begin a new career of piracy in the Pacific. The only thing which stood between them and their goal was a fast-steaming cable ship with two six-pounder guns. As it was they escaped in a petrol launch, captured a scow and were only caught near the Kermadec Islands.

Count von Luckner, the captain of the See Adler, Lieutenant Kerchless, and a wireless engineer, wireless operator, seaman and naval cadet, had been interned on Motuhli Island in the Hauraki Gulf, eight miles from the City of Auckland. Without arousing the suspicion of their guard they prepared 40 fowls and two turkeys in concentrated form like meat extract, preserved 400 yolks of eggs in spirit, distilled from jam, and boiled sufficient fresh water to fill four kerosene tins; in addition they are supposed to have prepared a small supply of bombs. Then they awaited the opportunity which soon came.

On Thursday, Dec. 13, the commandant of the Motuhli Camp came back to the island from Auckland in the launch Pearl, on which were two German prisoners, one acting as engineer, and an armed guard, one man. The commandant and guard went ashore leaving the German prisoners to moor the launch. Instead, however, the two Germans picked up their commander and his party, who had cleverly cut the telephone communication between the island and Auckland. Then the launch steamed away into the darkness, leaving the island without boat or means of communication.

Finding that the telephone had been cut, the commandant on the island lighted a great bonfire, which was evidently seen from Auckland, as rockets were sent up in acknowledgment. A steamer was also hailed and the S. O. S. signal given. Help was soon forthcoming, but not until the fugitives had obtained a start of six or seven hours. Four boats with armed men, two of the boats carrying machine-guns, searched the surrounding islands and passages, and boarded steamers, but the launch could not be found. The Pacific Cable Company's steamer, Iris, which was in Auckland, was fitted up with two six-pounder guns by the permanent artillery in five hours, and with skilled gunners on board steamed off to the Coromandel Peninsula.

Meanwhile the See Adler men are believed to have sheltered in an island in the Hauraki Gulf, during daylight on the Friday. At 11 o'clock that night the launch attempted to approach the auxiliary scow Elsie, which was going to Waipua from Auckland. The master of the scow was alert, however, and fired a rifle shot across the bows of the launch, which then disappeared. Next von Luckner, fearing that the encounter with the scow would betray his whereabouts, made towards Mercury Bay, and at 8 p. m. on the Saturday, ran alongside the scow Moa, which was captured without a struggle. The Moa then spread its canvas and set sail for a provision depot in the Kermadec Islands, this showing how very cleverly every detail had been thought out.

Prior to the capture of the Moa the launch Pearl had hailed the steamer Onoro, but evidently fearing that those on the steamer were prepared to give them a warm reception, which was indeed the case, the launch did not attempt to capture it.

Meanwhile, the steamer Iris had been placed on the track of the Moa and Pearl by the master of the scow Rangit. His story was as follows:

"We were sailing up from Mayor Island, having left that place on Saturday at 6 p. m. When off Mercury Bay I saw the scow Moa round to at 8 p. m. The launch in which the German prisoners had escaped was alongside. We were four or five miles away at the time, but as far as I could see there was no struggle. Of course it is quite possible that the launch went alongside and that an excuse was made to enable the Germans to board the Moa, when their numbers, coupled with the surprise, would give them an easy victory. Shortly afterward the Moa sailed away under a spread of canvas, and I at once made for Port Charles to report the whereabouts of the Germans and the capture of the scow. At Port Charles the postmaster came out in a launch to warn us, but I at once told him of the capture of the Moa. As the Iris was then seen coming round Cape Colville I went to it in the postmaster's launch and told the captain what had occurred. The Iris at once followed the Moa at full steam."

The Iris sighted the scow near the Kermadec Islands at noon on Dec. 21. What followed is described by the officer in charge of the cable steamer: "As soon as the Moa saw that it was being chased the scow stood away to

the westward under a press of canvas, and hoisted the German naval ensign, but we overhauled it in about an hour and a half. As the Moa paid no attention when I signaled it to stop, I fired a shot across it. The scow immediately shortened sail and stopped. In response to my order the German captain came on board in a small boat and formally surrendered, the German ensign being hauled down on the scow. The remainder of the escapees were removed from the Moa by an armed guard. They had a fair amount of provisions with them and plenty of water, but had thrown overboard their arms when they saw that their capture was inevitable.

The Iris took the prisoners back to Auckland while the crew of the scow, who had been kept on board by the Germans, navigated their vessel to Auckland. Count von Luckner and his men had covered 600 miles in severe weather which had thoroughly tested their pluck and seamanship. The scow which they captured was 94 feet in length with a gross tonnage of 127 tons and a speed, with a fair wind, of 10 knots. It had a full cargo of 80,000 feet of timber valued at £500.

A thorough inquiry is now being conducted by the New Zealand authorities into the conditions at the internment camp, and it is not likely that von Luckner and his colleagues will be given another opportunity.

SHOPKEEPERS IN THE BRITISH ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The great contribution made by shopkeepers to the ranks of the British Army was the subject of a speech made by Mr. Winston Churchill at the Mansion House. The occasion was a luncheon given by the Lord Mayor of London to which the Board of Management of the Early Closing Association was invited to meet Mr. Churchill, their newly appointed president.

They were called a nation of shopkeepers, said Mr. Churchill, but the Germans had learnt how the shopkeepers could fight. They had been a very peaceful country before the war. Apart from their navy they had hardly taken any precautions. They had welcomed all men, Germans included, and had treated them with a consideration, a kindness, a trust and confidence, that in the case of Germany, had been shamefully abused. When the war had come, so far as military power was concerned, they had been a very small factor. Their regular army was a mere handful; it had gone to the necessary spot at the critical moment, and perhaps had influenced the great decision of the first period of the war. But by the end of 1914 that regular army had been nearly all killed and wounded, and had it not been for the spirit of the nation, its inexhaustible resources and boundless courage, they could not have carried on the defense of France and Flanders, and maintained their share of the righteous and tremendous struggle.

In that hour the country had looked to the shop-assistants. They had left their counters and lined up behind the parapets. Between 400,000 and 500,000 had volunteered, and ultimately between 600,000 and 700,000 had gone. Those were the men of peaceful England. They had had no thought of violence instilled into them. They had not been trained in the Prussian school of hate and barbarism. But when the time had come, when the need had arisen, when the greatest cause that had ever been debated in the history of the world had become plain to every one in every class, the shop-assistants had rushed by hundreds and thousands to the colors. They had crossed the parapet, they had trampled the barbed wire, and had forced their way through the intrenchments of the enemy. They had wrought deeds of valor which had given thousands of them the most honored reward and decoration.

The Early Closing Association would continue, said Mr. Churchill, as and when opportunity might present itself, to endeavor to secure those reasonable conditions of life and labor for the great mass of their countrymen with whose interests they were concerned. When the war was over, the association would also labor to make sure that those who had volunteered and were fighting at the front should, when they returned, find means by which they could resume, if they desired to do so, their old employment. Be the closing early or late, there was one class against whom the door must never be closed, and that was those who, in the supreme hour of their need had answered every test. The fact that, even in the midst of the great struggle, they had found time for the cause of social reform seemed to him to show the strength of the nation, and the faith and confidence it had in the ultimate issue of the conflict.

The early closing movement was one of those social reforms which were characteristic of the British nation. They had labored from one practical point to another to secure the steady and increasing betterment of the mass of the people. They had had a long

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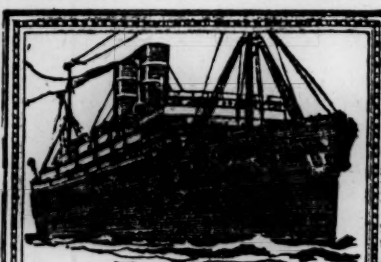
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Side by side with that, he trusted that they would get that discipline in working hours, that respect for authority, that love of the continuity of their history which were essential, if the prosperity and greatness of a country were to be maintained. It was because, although they had not by any means succeeded, they had nevertheless made efforts in that direction, that when the need had come and when Britain looked to her sons to stand by her, they had felt that they had a land they loved to fight for, in whose affairs they had been consulted and consenting parties, in which, if left to themselves, they had the means and power to develop to the full their common social evolution.

TO REVOKE HARDWARE LICENSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

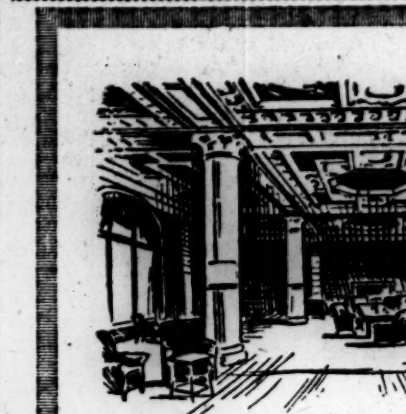
LONDON, England—It is notified by the Department of Import Restrictions that the general licenses at present in operation in respect of certain articles of hardware will be revoked. Special licenses will be available on certain conditions for regular importers and certain manufacturers. The licenses will be issued on a ration basis, i. e., the amounts to be admitted will bear a fixed proportion to the quantity imported by the licensees in previous years. Applications for such licenses should be made to the Department of Import Restrictions, 22 Carlisle Place, London, S. W. 1. It is further notified that goods covered by the general licenses about to be revoked will be admitted if they can be shown to have been dispatched to the consignees in the United Kingdom on or before Jan. 31.

FOOD SURVEYOR APPOINTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

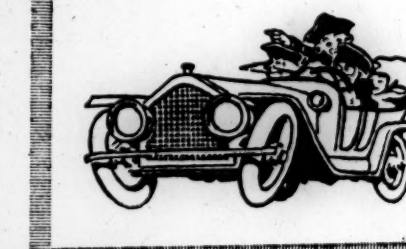
LONDON, England—A special branch of the Ministry of Food has been constituted under the charge of Lieut.-Col. A. G. Weigall, M. P., as Surveyor of Food Consumption in

NEW YORK



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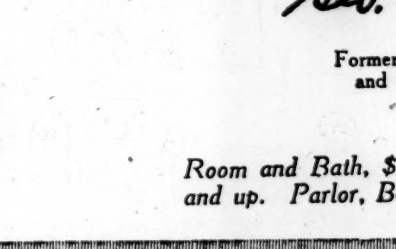
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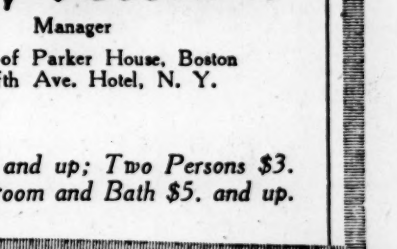
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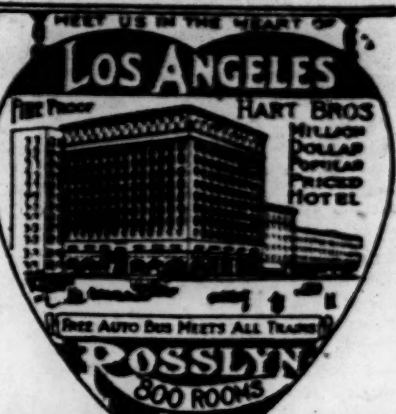
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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Roger Ward Babson, selected to serve as director of a newly created division of industrial relations of the Committee on Public Information, in Washington, is a statistician and social worker of Boston, with a reputation that is national, owing to the service he gives through a bureau of information with ramifications in the collection and distribution of economic and financial news. He is a fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of London, and a member of the executive committee of the American Economic Association. He writes much and speaks often, not only on the more material and financial aspects of commerce, industry, and banking, but also on the ethical implications of traditions of the past and trends of the present. He is a native of Gloucester, an old seaport town of Massachusetts, and a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Following study, he lived for a time in one of Boston's best known social settlements, and there gained insight into social conditions of urban centers that have helped him to shape his career as a preacher of social reform; for he combines that function with his technical service as a provider of the data of contemporary economics.

Loyall Allen Osborne, one of the five representatives of employers of labor who are to make up half of the commission of ten named by the United States Secretary of Labor to formulate a national labor policy that will keep amity between employers and employees throughout the war, is a mechanical engineer, and now is a vice-president of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, a post which he has held since 1906. He has been acting as chairman of the executive committee of the National Industrial Conference Board since the war opened, and consequently is forewarned and forearmed as to the special problems which the new commission will have to solve. Newark, N. J., was his early home, and Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., gave him his technical training. He entered the service of the Westinghouse Company in 1891, the year he graduated from Cornell, and worked his way up to his present position. For some years he has shown, by his participation in the plans and workings of the National Civic Federation, that he has genuine interest in the solution of controversies between capital and labor, and he has served on its welfare committee. Consequently, he cannot be counted on as likely to favor anything like an attitude of reactionary, obscurantist class resistance by employers to any policy of cooperation between employers and employees during the war.

Mrs. Beatrice Webb, Hon. D. Litt. (Manchester), who is the only woman representative on the Local Government Committee, appointed last July to consider and report on means for securing better coordination of public assistance in England and Wales, and other matters affecting the system of local government, is the wife of Mr. Sidney Webb and collaborator in many of his books. Mrs. Webb, who is as well known in the world of economics as her famous husband, is an interesting and lucid lecturer. She has made a close personal study of social and industrial conditions, and has written many books on economic questions. She was a member of the Poor Law Commission and joint author of the Minority Report on the Poor Law. Mrs. Webb has done much valuable work recently in connection with grants in aid, and on the statutory law pensions committee. She is a member of the Reconstruction Committee, which was appointed last year to consider after-war problems.

Walter Williams, dean of the school of journalism at the University of Missouri, at Columbia, Mo., also is first president of the Press Congress of the World, the first session of which is to meet in Sydney, Australia, in April, 1919. Mr. Williams has just sent out a bulletin on the coming congress dealing with its importance as a conference where the place of "an international free press" as an agent for urging real disarmament of the nations might be discussed advantageously. Mr. Williams is a Missourian who, following a high school education, became a printer and newspaper owner, and from 1884 to 1908 was an important figure in the journalistic ranks of the State. It was for this reason that he was selected to head the university's school of journalism, and his position there, plus the record the school has made, have naturally led to his important correlated duties as president of the State Press Association, and representative for North America at the International Press Congress held in Bern, Switzerland, in 1902. In 1904 he planned and carried through the World's Press Parliament held in St. Louis. It was his good fortune in 1913-14 to be the recipient of the Kahn Fellowship, which gave him a tour of the world for purposes of study of comparative government and social organization as well as of international journalism. Few journalists of the United States have the same range of interest in international problems that he has.

Arthur Woods, who has joined the staff of the Committee on Publication, Washington, has been chosen to direct a propaganda firm of information as to the national aims in the war, which he and his assistants are to carry on in foreign lands. Mr. Woods, from 1907 until the present year, has been connected with the police department of New York City, first as deputy commissioner and from 1914 as chief commissioner. Backed by Mayor Mitchell he wrought a great change in the methods and ideals of administration of the force; and he gave it to it and to the men who made it a loftier conception of the part that education, character and specialized training should play in the police arm of government. In accomplishing this radical transformation, Mr. Woods disclosed his own unusual administrative ability, and his technique of getting results without

frustration. Since New York has decided that it does not want a Government standing for such a police department, Mr. Woods is now free to serve the nation. He is a Harvard University alumnus, with a varied experience as school teacher, journalist and business man. He represents a class of men with unusual resources on the cultural and pecuniary side, who from high patriotic motives of late years have been turning to politics in its higher phases, in order that they may justify their title to loyalty and prove their spirit of noblesse oblige.

BY OTHER EDITORS

United States Soldiers
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS (Denver, Col.)—They are talking at home and in France about the preliminary work of the American expeditionary force and its behavior in recent battles. The American does not pose and is somewhat commonplace in his way of looking at things, and his reception in France opened his eyes and gave him a "good conceit of himself." He lived into his training with a will. He is an accommodating fellow. We are not afraid of the men who go over to the war zone. The fear is nearer home. We fear the bureaucrat and the pacifist, real and professed. If Washington supplies the American soldier with food and fighting tools, that will be all right. Peace talk is distracting and enervating. They have gone over to do a man's job and they want to be left alone and not bothered with sentimentalism and emotionalism from this side of the water.

Training in College
CORNELL DAILY SUN (Ithaca, N. Y.)—There is an undisputed demand on the part of a large number of students, notably upper class men, for some sort of intensive military training for the men who are planning to go into service at the end of the present university year. The student council has already taken the matter up with the university authorities with a view toward getting a number of the more favored concessions allowed other institutions in the East. If this demand on the part of the older men in the university becomes widespread enough there should be no reason why Cornell should not soon assume more of a military aspect. There are at present very few upper class men who drill regularly. Most of those who do are commissioned officers in the Cornell branch of the R. O. T. C. The reasons for this military lethargy are manifold. The more salient, however, are probably a lack of interest and military spirit and, on account of this, lack of suitable arrangements for taking care of such as do elect work in this department. If it is shown that there is any considerable number of men here who desire to make themselves more proficient in military work, with the hope of obtaining quicker results when enrolled in the service of the United States, there should be no reason why Cornell should not do much more than it is at the present time in this field. The extent of our military activities beyond that which is compulsory depends entirely upon our own demands in the matter.

SWEDISH WOMEN AND VOTE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
STOCKHOLM, Sweden—At the annual meeting of Swedish Women Suffragists in Stockholm a resolution was passed protesting against the recent refusal of the First Chamber of the Riksdag to accept even a limited measure of women's suffrage. After reviewing the progress made in this direction in other countries during the war, the resolution concluded by saying, "In Sweden the question is, to say the least, just as ripe for solution as in other countries. We demand that a bill shall be passed by next year's Riksdag, so that the women of Sweden may no longer have to wait for this act of justice." Some weeks later the executive committee of the National Woman's Suffrage Society was received by the ministers of State and of Justice and presented a memorial asking for a government measure granting the parliamentary vote and eligibility to the women of Sweden on equal terms with the men, the bill to be laid before the Riksdag of 1918 as early in the session as possible. The deputation was told that it was the intention of the Government to introduce a bill for woman suffrage alone, apart from other court reforms, since no further consideration of the question was required.

ONTARIO AND FISH BUSINESS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
TORONTO, Ont.—Further evidence that the Ontario Government intends going into the fish business on a large scale was supplied by an item in the supplementary estimates tabled in the Legislature. This item provides for the expenditure of \$125,000 for the purchase of fish and for the purchase and equipment of a cold storage warehouse in Toronto for the preservation of the summer and fall catch for winter use, and for the leasing of warehouses in London and St. Thomas as shipping centers for Western Ontario. A further expenditure of \$13,500 is provided for the erection of docks, buildings and tramways at Lakes Nipigon and Nipissing, where fishing operations are now being carried on by the Government.

MORE FOOD RESTRICTIONS URGED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
KINGSTON, Ont.—The local Board of Trade has passed a resolution urging compulsion upon the Food Control Board to bring about the conservation of the food supply. Entire prohibition as regards all kinds of bacon, and partial as to the amount of beef to be consumed by an individual is recommended. The board is of the opinion that only by such means could an adequate amount of food for the soldiers be secured.

NOTES ON THE NEWS

The New Voter
As a means of aiding the women voters of New York to follow intelligently affairs in the Legislature, the New York State Woman's Suffrage Party is to publish a fortnightly bulletin devoted to explanation of significant measures that come before the lawmakers. This bulletin is to refer to measures introduced and backed by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, to measures not initiated by that body but which have the support of the organization, and also to measures which are undesirable, and which the organization will endeavor to defeat. It will, in fact, be a measure of general interest to the woman voter. Among the bills approved by the suffrage organization are the Minimum Wage Commission Bill; an amendment to the judiciary law to permit women to serve as jurors upon the same conditions that men serve; also an act to amend the Decedents' Estate Law in order to equalize the inheritance of husband and wife and of father and mother. Bills to repeal the Centralized School Law will be opposed by the suffragists, and also the Brown Bill, which Governor Whitman vetoed last year, and which has been introduced again this year. This represents an attempt to establish an industrial commission with power to abolish all protection as to hours of labor, hazardous employment, and age limits for children. Though the vote has been won in New York State, it will be seen that the suffrage workers view their earlier labors purely in the light of preparation for the full exercise of the rights of citizenship. All over the United States the suffrage organizations have proved of major assistance in relieving distress caused by the coal shortage, and have often been called upon to do emergency work of various sorts. The very fact of the existence of an organization results in the suffragists being among the first to be thought of when something needs to be done quickly, in an orderly, widespread way.

Square Cans
At the recent convention of canners, in Boston, the question was raised why fruit and vegetables were not packed in square cans instead of round ones. Particularly in sending supplies to the United States troops in Europe, the square cans would mean a great saving of space, as well as of tin. One canner advances the following figures to show the possible saving if square gallon cans were used instead of round quart cans, taking a case of tomatoes (containing six gallons) as his unit: Using quart cans, 24 would be needed, taking eight sheets of tin measuring 14 by 20 inches, or 2240 square inches of tin in all. Using gallon cans, 10 inches high and 5 inches square, seven and one-half sheets of tin measuring 10 by 20 inches would be required, or 1500 square inches of tin, a saving of 740 square inches of tin. With the cases there would be a saving, he shows, of 648 cubic inches of space, as well as the value of the lumber.

The Fashion Censor
War conditions have brought a new factor into the question of styles. Already the shoe manufacturers have decided greatly to reduce the variety of their models of women's footwear, and now fresh colorings and fancy weaves in men's and women's hosiery are to be taboo for the duration of the war, so far, at least, as Pennsylvania manufacturers are concerned. Probably manufacturers in other states will follow their example in eliminating the special styles that require extra time, labor, and mechanical equipment to produce. If fewer styles are made it will be unnecessary to stop the mill machinery so often as at present to make changes in the looms and spinners. Sometimes these changes involve hours of work. Moreover, a reduction in the variety of styles will help to enable the traveling salesman to keep their sample trunks within the 200-pound maximum, and so assist in transportation.

M. GAUBIN ON FUTURE OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—In an article in the Journal des Débats signed A. G. M. Gaubin deals with Mr. Lloyd George's allusion to autonomy as the form of government to be secured for the subject peoples of Austria-Hungary, and points out why this cannot be a really satisfactory solution of the matter. "It," M. Gaubin writes, "Mr. Lloyd George had said that this autonomy should be such as would satisfy those subject to this form of government there would have been nothing to which to object." M. Gaubin notes the importance of Mr. Lloyd George's declaration that the territorial settlement to be concluded at the end of the war must be founded on the right of nations to dispose of themselves: "Government by consent of the governed." In fact, which, M. Gaubin affirms is an old British constitutional expression. "It is to be hoped," he continues, "that Mr. Lloyd George will not fail to be guided by this maxim in the conduct of the war, and that he will not lose sight of it in dealing with Austria-Hungary. He has said, with perfect justice, that the Allies are not fighting to destroy Austria-Hungary.

"None of the powers forming today the anti-Austro-German combination dreamt before 1914 of attacking the dual monarchy in any way. Then, however, the two cabinets of Vienna and Budapest and the men who governed the two halves of the monarchy deliberately launched their peoples, without consulting them, into a savage war in combination with Germany." "These have proved," M. Gaubin declares, "that the great majority of them would have refused

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their consent to the declaration of war and to the war credits. "One of these peoples sends to France soldiers who have been able to escape from the hands of their government. Gratitude, a sense of justice, and regard for their own future security requires that the Allies should help these people to obtain their rights and a form of government to which they consent." Such a government, the writer affirms, can only be obtained through independence. "It is odd," he continues, "that certain statesmen refuse to believe this and go on devising arrangements, the inevitable result of which would be the maintenance of the Austro-Germanic hegemony, or in other words the solidity of the block of 120,000,000 of Austro-Germans which, before 1914, weighed on the whole of European politics, and with which the attempt to crush the Allies has been made."

M. Gaubin objects to the comments of certain French writers on Mr. Lloyd George's speech, who have, he says, congratulated the English statesman on having humored Austria-Hungary and have expressed the hope that Charles I. will show himself sufficiently touched by this moderation to give up the idea of sending troops to the western front. "The futility of such an idea should at once be shown. If the Austrian Emperor does not send troops to the western front it will be merely because he cannot. He is in the hands of William II and must do what he wants. "The Austrian Emperor hopes to be able to tell the subject peoples in his kingdom that the Allies with whom they are trying to unite themselves are sacrificing them for their own convenience, and to beg his recalcitrant subjects to return to the Austro-Hungarian fold where they will be indulgently received." How asks M. Gaubin are the Czechs, Slovaks and the Jugo-Slavs to resist this appeal; are they to go on suffering imprisonment, or worse, till there are none left, and are they to have no hope of final success? If they bow to what seems to be the inevitable, Charles I. and his ministers can say, "The people for whom you claim independence are quite satisfied; mind your own business."

Furthermore, M. Gaubin points out, the Allies will have themselves reconstructed the block of 120,000,000 of Austro-Germans obeying the same word of command. He complains that the Allies persist in treating the governments who wish to destroy them as future friends, and declares that they will lose the last chance of winning the war if they betray the people who trust them. Germany, he asserts, cannot be finally overcome unless Austria-Hungary is first put out of account, and Germany is deprived of the support of her troops.

He maintains that the Viennese threat to send troops to the French front is an empty one. If Slavs were sent they would probably take the first opportunity of coming over to the French lines, whereas, if Germans and Magyars were sent and Slavs only retained at home, there would be a revolution; but in any case whatever the imperial and royal troops may be they are quite sure to be sent where they can do most harm to the Allies.

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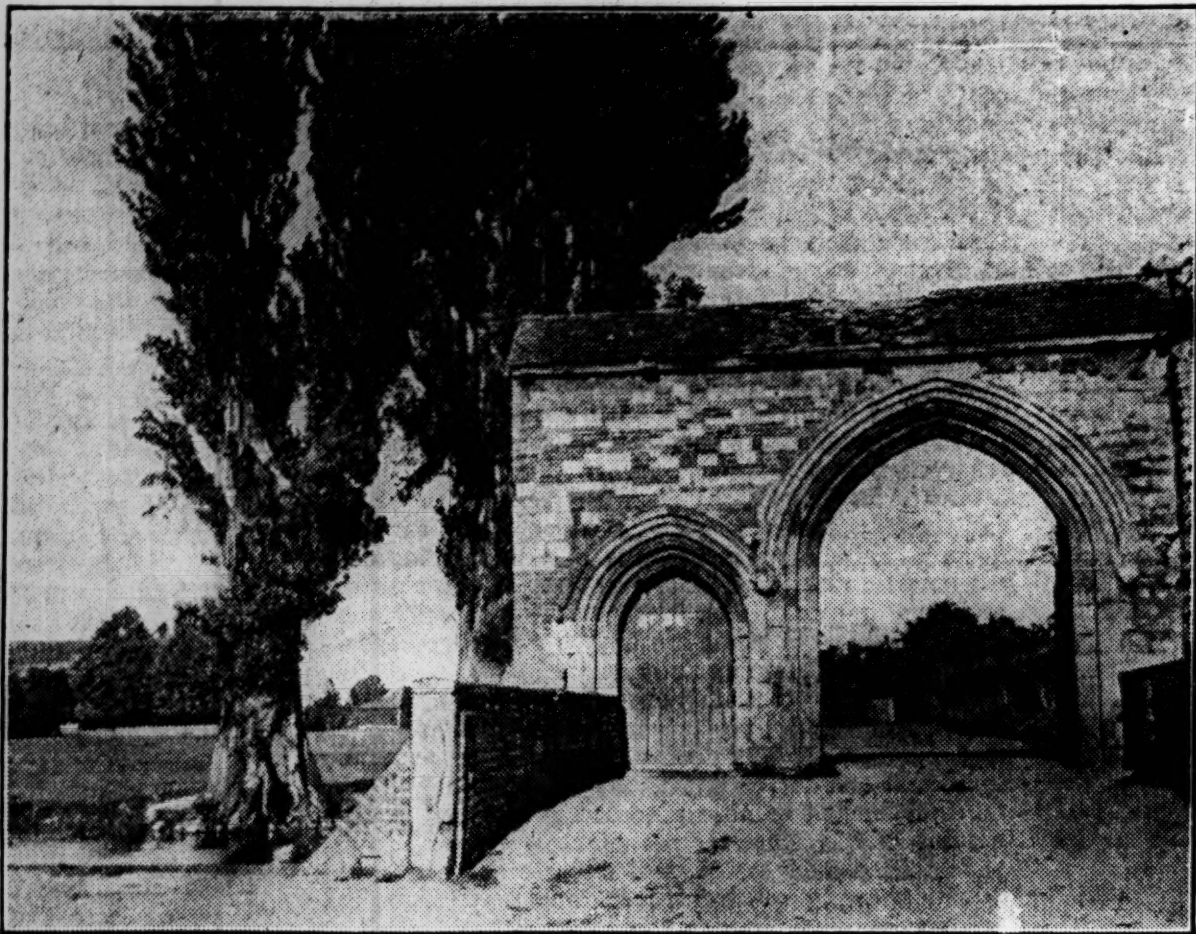
The Use of Rules

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Ariel of Literature

"No existing form of literature exhibits so much flexibility or allows so wide a field for the display of idiosyncrasy," says William J. Dawson, in writing of the genesis of the essay.

"The essay may obey its earliest impulse and be sermonic, as is distinctly the case in Carlyle's 'Hero Worship'; it may follow the tradition of the medieval fabulist and be a short story, as in Addison's 'Vision of Mirza'; it may be a letter, as in Leigh Hunt's 'World of Books'; but whatever form it takes, its supreme characteristic is that it allows a freer expression of personality than any other mode of literary expression excepting the letter. The true essay may deal with historical matter, but it is not history; it may use the materials of biography, but it is not biography; it may criticize, . . . but it is more than criticism. If we except the purely critical essay, which constitutes a class by itself, we shall find that the outstanding characteristic of the essay is the room it affords for the play of personality. It is this quality, so entirely inadmissible in graver forms of literature, which constitutes the virtue of the essay. It is the display of this quality which gives the essay its charm, rarity, delicacy, and makes it one of the most difficult forms of art. The essayist is thus among the freest of literary practitioners. There is imposed upon him no limit of either method or theme. There are no imperious and autocratic unities to trouble him. . . . He may select any theme, treat it in any way, intrude his own opinions or reflections, intersperse his most serious passages with grotesque humor, pass at will from familiar gossip to impassioned eloquence, act in all things as he pleases, with a complete disregard of any will but his own, and no one will complain so long as his page is interesting. He is the Ariel of literature, and sometimes even the Puck. That very irresponsibility, which in graver matters would be counted a misdemeanor, in him becomes a charm. With the single exception of the letter, the essay is the friendliest form of literary art."



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor

Waltham Abbey Gateway

Just beyond the present much-restored Waltham Abbey, and on the bank of the stream, is the ancient abbey gateway, two picturesque old arches which at one time formed the entrance to the monastery, whose church was founded nine hundred years ago by Harold, the Saxon king. The quiet waters of the Lea, beloved of Isaac Walton, are still beautiful as they flow past the ancient demesne,

although London has stretched out its great arms in the intervening centuries so that it almost engulfs the church and its peaceful surroundings. Youthful followers of Isaac Walton dangle their hooks along the banks of the river, or sit absorbed and hopeful on the parapet of the bridge which now spans the stream, giving access to the old gateway. In old days a drawbridge did duty here, but when

England had entered on days of greater security and peace the drawbridge was removed and a stone bridge thrown across by one Sir Edward Denny, who built the abbey mansion, since destroyed, about the year 1550.

There are numerous fragments of the old walls of the monastery in the gardens, walls erected in the reign of Edward III, as traces of the royal arms testify, still visible on the label of the large arch in the gateway.

"In 1370 the abbey received a license from Edward III to fortify and crenellate the precincts, and of this work only a portion of the great gateway now remains, together with part of the adjoining wall," R. H. Ernest Hill says in "Picturesque Essex." "There were originally two octagonal towers flanking the entrance, and of these only a part of one has survived. The bridge is modern, and replaces a single arch built in the sixteenth century. A far more ancient bridge still exists about three hundred yards northeast of the abbey gateway. This is locally known as 'Harold's Bridge,' and is probably as old as the church. It is considered to have been the only passage across the stream for many hundreds of years, both for approach to the royal forest of Waltham and for the abbey. The ancient masonry has fallen away to a great extent, but the existing portion was carefully repaired . . . by local subscription, and is now quite sound."

In Torshälla

Winds are romping fresh and fair,
Seeds and plants and flowerets rare
Open sheath and petal,
Smile where dewdrops settle.

Dawn all-splendid,
Comes attended
By delight with zephyrs blended,
Forest glimmers darkly blue,
Hills and mountains rise to view;
Larks in the sky
Wings the cool air,
Roosters near by
Flap wings and blare;

All of nature turns to duty,
Or as it awakes
Glow and glory takes,
And to treasure all the beauty
Mouth gets up,
Grabs his color cup,
Sets his canvas on his knee.
—Karl Mikael Bellman (tr. by Charles Wharton Stork).

Conceit

I've never any pity for conceited people, because I think they carry their comfort about with them.—George Eliot.

And Claude St. Pierre Was Gone to Seek His Fortune

From George W. Cable's novel, "Bonaventure," which depicts Acadian country life in Louisiana, we take the following:

It was September. The comfortable air could only near by be seen to stir the tops of the tall reeds whose crowding myriads stretched away south, west, and north, an open sea of green, its immense distances relieved here and there by strips of swamp forest tinged with their peculiar purple haze. Eastward the railroad's long causeway and telegraph poles narrowed on the view through its wide ax-hewn lane in the over-towering swamp. New Orleans, sixty miles away, was in that direction. . . .

Of the party four were men and one a young woman. . . . Her large, soft, dark eyes, more sweetly but not more plainly than her homespun attire, proclaimed her a denizen of the woods. Not so the man who seemed to be her husband. His dress was rustic enough; and yet you would have seen at once that it was not the outward circumstance, but an inward singularity, that had made him a stranger to the ordinary ways of men. There was an emotional exaltation on his face as he led his companions with military directness to the ticket window. Two others of the men were evidently father and son, the son barely twenty years of age. . . . They

bought but one ticket; but, as one may say, they all bought it, the youngest extricating its price with difficulty from the knotted corner of his red handkerchief, and the long, thin hand of the leader making the purchase, while the eyes of the others followed every movement with unconscious absorption.

The same emotional attentiveness was in their forms as their slow feet drifted here and there always after their leader, their eyes on his demonstrative hands, and their ears drinking in his discourse. He showed them the rails of the track, how smooth they were, how they rested on the cross-ties, and how they were spiked in place always the same width apart.

Some one called, "There she comes!" and every eye was turned to the east. . . . He caught his wife's arm. "See! see, Sidonie, my dear! See her en-bancing in magnitude so fastly approaching!" As he spoke a puff of white vapor lifted from the object and spread out against the blue, the sunbeams turned it to silver and pearl, and in a moment came the long, wild scream of the locomotive.

"Retire!" exclaimed the husband, drawing back all his gazing companions at once. "Retire! retire! the whistle is to signify warning to retire from too close the edge of the galérie. There! rest at this point."

"Tis far enough. Now, each and all resolve to stand and shrink not whilst that iron mare, eating coal, drinking hot water, and spitting fire, shall seem, but falsely, threatening to come on the platform. Ah! Claude!" he cried to the young man, "now shall you behold what I have told you—that vast am-azement of civilization! annihilating-lazing space and also time at the tune of twenty miles the hour!" he wheeled upon the planter—"Sir, do I exaggerate?"

"Forty miles," replied the planter; "sometimes fifty."

"Friends,—confirmed! more than twice fold confirmed! . . . Such the march, the forward march of civilization!" His words were cut short by the unearthly neigh of the engine. Sidonie smote herself backward against her husband. "Nay, Sidonie, fear thou nothing! Remember, dear Sidonie, thy promise of self-control! Stand boldly still, St. Pierre; both father and son, stand!" The speaker was unheard. Hissing, clanging, thundering, and shaking the earth, the engine and train ran up and stopped.

"Come!" cried Bonaventure. Des-camps; "lose no moment, dear friends. Tide and time—even less the railroad—wait for nobody. Claude, remember; give your ticket of passage to none save the conductor only. 'Tis print

HUMAN life is a problem, an unsolved riddle, we frequently hear it said. But if human life is a problem it must be a solvable one, for one can hardly conceive a problem without a solution. The existence of a problem, in fact, presupposes a solution. A question cannot appear unless there is somewhere an answer. That the questioner may not at once find his answer is no proof against the existence of that answer. All will admit that if human life could be adjusted according to a basic law and an applied rule that would make for harmony, the life-problem would be solved. Christian Science comes revealing and establishing divine law and rule—the Science of the Christianity which Christ Jesus lived and proved and left to all mankind to live and prove after him. Men generally agree that an unseen cause, something greater than, and outside of, human existence, that indeed which men unite in calling God, is responsible for human life. Christian Science declares that God is divine Mind, and All-in-all, that He is divine Principle, and that divine Principle can through spiritual understanding be found applicable to the human problem. Think what it would mean to have all the goodness and justice ascribed to God, all the bounteous infinity known as God, understood and applied to the needs of men as accurately as rules can be applied to figures! No longer a God who does not hear, a God who afflicts, a God to whom prayer is unavailing! Rather, God whose law, obeyed, brings sure rewards to the obedient one.

For Christianity is Science, something to be lived, and established in a right life. It includes spiritual rules, which, when obeyed and applied, demonstrate the presence and the power of God. Mrs. Eddy did not turn from Christianity, but to Christianity, in discovering God to be the divine Principle of man and the universe. She entered the heart of Christianity,

saw the Science of it, discerned the completeness of it and the futility of all theories outside of it. She found in the life and work of Christ Jesus all the needed rules for the solving of the whole human problem, and under the all-inclusive name of Christianity Science she has set down those rules which make Christianity practically livable, correcting and regenerating the minds of mortals even to the destruction of sin, sickness, and death. Theology can no longer tell us that the mysteries of being are unsolvable. Mankind has been given the Science of Christianity. The need is to obey and apply it.

Christians and non-Christians who have striven for good have to some extent lived in accordance with the teaching of Christ Jesus. Character building of the finest sort, self-render, heroism, consistent practice of all the virtues, have marked the highest type of thinker in all ages. Their bodies, however, have not been released from disease nor their thoughts cleansed from materiality. And Christ Jesus demanded that this be done. He furnished rule upon rule by which it was to be done. As our great Exemplar, he illustrated the process, even to his final ascension above all materiality. Now the key to the situation is in the revelation of the unreality of evil and of matter. The Christian religion, like other religions, has believed matter to be man, evil to be part of man, sickness a normal experience of man, and, so, trouble has endured from generation to generation. The Science of Christianity shows the real man to be spiritual and only the spiritual man to be the likeness of God. Matter, with all evil, is a counterfeit of man. Matter, sin, sickness and death are no more sustained by God than the two times two equals five upon the slate is sustained by mathematics. It is false belief only that sustains materiality. Only spir-

itual understanding can dissipate false belief. Divine Principle appears as law, when being is spiritually understood.

That natural science conflicts with the evidence of the physical senses on many points, all men admit. Why, then, is it strange that Christian Science and the senses should conflict? Principle overturns all mistakes in the field of natural science,—why not in the field of Christian thought and life, and in relation to the minds and bodies of men? Mrs. Eddy makes this clear statement which is an answer to that question: "The Principle and proof of Christianity are discerned by spiritual sense. They are set forth in Jesus' demonstrations, which show—by his healing the sick, casting out evils, and destroying death, 'the last enemy that shall be destroyed,'—his disregard of matter and its so-called laws. Knowing that Soul and its attributes were forever manifested through man, the Master healed the sick, gave sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, feet to the lame, thus bringing to light the scientific action of the divine Mind on human minds and bodies and giving a better understanding of Soul and salvation." (Science and Health, p. 219.)

You who may read this, perhaps questioning, turn to the Bible and search for rules. Line upon line, page upon page, you find there varying applications of the one divine rule for bringing to light man as the image and likeness of God. These are living directions, standing for use, today. He who closes his book and goes away to forget the rules, continues the victim of false belief, which includes sickness, sin, and death. He who heeds and truly applies the rules, begins to conquer these foes. Turn, too, to the Christian Science textbook, and you find again rule upon rule for the Christianization and deliverance of all mankind. Every statement of the teaching of Christian Science enforces Truth. In ever-varying ways, to meet all the needs of men, the Bible, Science and Health, and Mrs. Eddy's other writings, repeat and reiterate, urge and establish the rule of spiritual living. Christ Jesus said, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." Paul said, "For to be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace." And in this generation Mrs. Eddy has written (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 29): "Christians, like students in mathematics, should be working up to those higher rules of Life which Jesus taught and proved." There is just one thing to do with a right rule—that is, obey it.

Mount Hymettus

"The outline of Hymettus, viewed from Athens, is even and regular; but its sides are furrowed by winter torrents and its base is broken into many small isolated hills of a conical form. Except toward its base the range is almost destitute of soil. Wild olives, myrtles, laurels, and oleanders are found only in some of the gullies at the foot of the mountain. Its steep, rocky slopes are composed of gray marble seamed and cracked in all directions." Sir James George Fraser, in "Studies in Greek Scenery, Legend and History." "Some stunted shrubs, however, including the lentisk, terebinth, and juniper, and sweet-smelling herbs, such as thyme, lavender, savory, and sage, grow in the clefts of the rocks, and, with flowers such as hyacinths and purple crocuses, furnish the bees with the food from which they still extract the famous Hymettian honey."

"Hymettus seems to have been as bare and treeless in classical antiquity as it is now; for Plato remarks that some of the Attic mountains, which now only provided food for bees, had at no very remote epoch furnished the timber with which some very large buildings were still roofed at the time when he wrote. The honey of Hymettus was renowned. It was said that when Plato was a babe the bees on Hymettus filled his mouth with honey. The story went that bees were first produced on the mountain. Poets spoke of the flowery and fragrant Hymettus. The thyme and the creeping thyme (serpyllum) of Hymettus are specially mentioned; the creeping thyme was transplanted to Athens and grown there. When ancient writers speak of Attic honey in general, they may have had Hymettian honey in view. Vitruvius compares Attic honey to resin in color, which aptly describes the color of the modern Hymettian honey. When Synesius visited Athens in the Fifth Century A. D., he found that the glory of its philosophers had departed, but that the glory of its bee-masters still remained."

"Hymettus was also famous in an-

tiquity for its marble, which seems to have been especially prized by the Romans. This marble, which is still quarried in large quantities on Hymettus, is a bluish-gray streaky marble, of finer and closer grain than the white Pentelic marble, but far inferior to it in beauty. The Greeks seem not to have used it commonly till the Third Century B. C."

"Hymettus is still as of old remarkable for the wonderful purple glow which comes over it as seen from Athens by evening light. When the sun is setting, a rosy flush spreads over the whole mountain, which, as the daylight fades and the shadows creep up the slope, passes by insensible transitions through all intermediate shades of color into the deepest violet. This purple tinge is peculiar to Hymettus; none of the other mountains which encircle the plain of Athens assumes it at any hour of the day. It was when the sunset glow was on Hymettus that Socrates drained the poisoned cup."

Infidelity

Zenas Woodard was an infidel. They were scarcer in them days, I reckon. Than they be now. Anyhow. He was quite a figger in town. Folks had'n't any particular use for him. But they kept a-borryin' his 'wheel-barrer Just the same, without askin'. Sometimes he got so riled He almost sp'iled To git back at 'em somehow. So he says to his wife one day, "Tirzah," says he, "My wheelbarrer's goin' to jine my church— Even if it leaves some folks in the lurch." Wall, he took and painted in big red letters,

INFIDELITY

Across the front. And afterwards he was mighty particular To leave the wheelbarrer Sign-end-to, in the shed, So'st folk couldn't git misled. Sometimes he'd look at the letters Sorter contented-like, and say: "That wheelbarrer of mine seems To be gittin' quite a considerable spell of rest."

—Madeline Yale Wynne.

"The Two Rivers"

"This, Emerson said, was the 'first rhapsody' for his poem of 'The Two Rivers':

"Thy voice is sweet, Musketatquid; repeats the music of the rain; but sweeter rivers silent flit through thee, as thou through Concord plain.

"Thou art shut in thy banks; but the stream I love, flows in thy water, and flows through rocks and through the air, and through darkness, and through men, and women. I hear and see the inundation and eternal spending of the stream, in winter and in summer, in men and animals, in passion and in thought. Happy are they who can hear it.

"I see thy brimming, eddying stream, and thy enchantment. For thou changeest every rock in thy bed into a gem; all is opal and agate, and at will thou pavest with diamonds. Take them away from thy stream, and they are poor shards and flints: so is it with me today."

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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BOSTON, U.S.A.

Publishers of all authorized Christian Science Literature.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor.
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

One year, \$5.00; Six months, \$3.00; Three months, \$1.50. One month, .75c. Single copies 3 cents.

By carrier in Boston and New England, one year \$5.00, one month 50 cents.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Publishers of
"THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,"
"THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,"
"THE HERMES OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,"
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, FEB. 19, 1918

EDITORIALS

Mental Causation

IN SPITE of the turmoil which seems to be surging through the war organizations of the allied powers, there is every reason to believe that there never was a time when those powers were nearer bringing their united efforts into a systematized and overwhelming unity. The mental effort to create irredeemable disorganization has shot its bolt. The world, sometimes consciously and sometimes unconsciously, is beginning to understand what has been at work, and the effort of the President, timed to a nicety, in the question of intervention in the dispute of the carpenters with the Shipping Board, has brought the demands of the whole body of the Allies for shipping nearer a realization, probably, than has ever been the case before.

It is an unfortunate but an undeniable fact that the failure of the United States to fulfill the undertakings made by it, with regard to tonnage, has created a strained position, which has necessitated the control of exports and imports by the President. The result has been illuminating in more ways than one, for if there have been any forces, either of capital or labor, which, for their own ends have been attempting to interfere with the war industries of the Government, for the purpose of profit to themselves, these forces are likely to suffer a somewhat severe poetic justice, owing to the compulsion which has been placed on the Government to restrict exports and imports. The whole world is learning gradually not only the interdependence of superficially independent countries on one another, but also the fact that a mentality which sows trouble reaps trouble. In short, that the trouble creator simply throws a mental boomerang which returns direct upon himself.

Gradually, as the great struggle goes on, the United States is finding itself, and what is happening in the United States is also happening all over the world. The Bolshevik Government, in Russia, is, for instance, steadily discovering that it is easier to create unlimited disturbance than it is to quiet that disturbance. Any person who has crossed the Atlantic, at all frequently, must have discovered that long after a storm has blown itself out a tremendous swell swings from shore to shore, which is often days in settling down. The Bolsheviks have disturbed, with the utmost deliberation, the social and military government of Russia. They were not content to leave it reformed; they had to insist on breaking it in pieces in order to fashion, out of the debris, both the heavens and the earth of a new social system. They have accomplished the breaking up in a most thorough way, but they are not finding that architects of new heavens and new earths are to be found in every Bolshevik club room, and as a result it appears that they are beginning to suspect that the end is not yet, and that when the end does come, it may not be the new heavens and the new earth of Bolshevism which have been erected. Bolshevism, in plain English, has not thought in terms of Principle but in terms of anarchy, and as a result it has produced anarchy and not harmony, in the physical structure of the body politic. The wise man who wrote the Book of Proverbs knew quite clearly what he was saying when he declared that as a man thinketh in his heart so is he.

There are other places besides Petrograd, however, where a little clear thinking still remains to be done, and one of them is Paris. Paris has got to the place where it is preparing to clean up the Augean stable of its politics. The intimate relationship between the Bourse and the Chambers is something which existed long before the lobster merchant from Marseilles appeared upon the scene. Paul Bolo, in plain English, took advantage of the condition of things which he found at hand, and Boloism could not have appeared as a political factor, if the mental conditions had not been receptive to it. But the political problem in France has not been solved by the conviction of Bolo. There are other difficulties confronting the country which it will require all M. Clemenceau's nerve and determination to see through, and these conditions will require all M. Clemenceau's nerve and determination because they have their roots in a mental condition of which the political scandals are but the mere outward manifestation. It is the existence of such mental conditions which has caused trouble not only in France but everywhere else, and it is because they exist that the suggestions of defeat, of disorganization, of incompetency, and of everything else, which are ground out by the German Bureau of Enemy Psychology are able to accomplish anything.

The United Kingdom, for instance, has done magnificently during the war. Its fleet has saved the world, its armies have fought and are fighting from the Yellow Sea to the Aegean, and from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf. In the three and a half years of the war it has strengthened its democracy and added woman's suffrage to its statute book, yet it is still unrepentant on the subject of drink, and cannot be induced really to wash its hands clean by following the example of its own daughter, Canada, on the question of prohibition. It is quite true, that there are plenty of other countries which have not yet adopted prohibition; it is quite true that if it employed all its own shipping selfishly, instead of lending it generously to all the allied countries, it could import sufficient grain to make unlimited whiskey without reducing its food allowance. But this does not make the manufacture of drink any the more moral, or the indulgence of drink any the less evil. Effects come from the most hidden and unsuspected causes. There is an old Latin proverb which declares that when a doctor knows the cause of disease he knows how to grapple with it, but the causes of diseases are difficult to arrive at, because they are mental causes, frequently without any apparent relation to their effects. So the indulgence of drink sets up in a country conditions which express

themselves in the least suspected ways, in greed, in lust for power, in unfaithfulness in the individual, and in innumerable other things, which seem to have no relation to their actual cause.

If anyone wishes to see how this acts, he can find the greatest object lesson in the world of today, in Germany itself. Germany has been preparing for a half a century to spread disunity throughout the nations opposed to her in the event of the present world struggle. Her embassies were mere secret service bureaux, her consulates appendages to the War Office, her shipping offices extensions of her Ministry of Marine. From all of these, when the war began, there went out one blast of suggestion of Germany's power and the inevitable disintegration of her neighbors, yet today, whatever may be the condition of those neighbors, the condition of Germany is a thousand times worse, though it is part of the business of her suggestive forces to conceal this. The German Alliance, in short, is held together by cords of ignorance wound round bayonets. No nation can convert itself into a colossal sower of tares without reaping a harvest of tares.

So the world spins. It is usual to say, there is no justice in it, but there is a justice in it far beyond human insight, beyond the purblind view of material man, the justice which results from kicking against the pricks of Principle, and which is absolutely inexorable in its ultimate result.

"This Is Labor's War"

A PREPONDERATING majority of those carpenters and joiners, employed in United States shipyards, who recently went out on a strike, have returned to work as the only proper response they could make to the pointed question, addressed by President Wilson to the head of their brotherhood, "Will you cooperate or will you obstruct?" They were reminded that all of the other unions engaged in the indispensable work of providing ocean tonnage for the nation had decided to abide by the decisions of the Shipbuilding Wage Adjustment Board. "That board," said the President, "has dealt fairly and liberally with all who have resorted to it," and he added: "No body of men have the moral right in the present circumstances of the nation to strike until every method of adjustment has been tried to the limit. If you do not act upon this principle you are undoubtedly giving aid and comfort to the enemy, whatever may be your conscious purpose."

President Wilson does not undertake to pass judgment upon the "conscious purpose" of the men, as a class, who, upon the command of certain leaders, refused to carry on the most important task upon which American mechanics can now be engaged. He assumes that they were not inspired by disloyalty, but he makes it clear that the result of their course could only be detrimental to national interests. Those usually charged with responsibility for the conduct of a struggle such as that in which the United States is now involved are not always so charitable or so lenient. The act, not the motive, of the soldier who deserts his post in war times is the point generally considered. Those whose influence was back of the shipworkers' strike were looking to results and not to motives; what they wanted was that the construction of ships necessary to the allied cause should be checked or stopped; what they most desired, no doubt, was that the strike in a few shipyards should spread into all, and that disorder and riot might, during a critical period, paralyze the entire industry.

The President is charitable and lenient beyond most men, and, unquestionably, he is right in his assumption that the great body of the strikers were not conscious of the seriousness of the offense they were committing when they dropped their tools. But it is high time that the carpenters and joiners, in common with all other mechanics employed in shipyards, should understand that they run the risk of being counted with the nation's enemies when they listen or act in response to pro-German propaganda. They cannot, and should not, again be permitted to plead ignorance of the facts of the situation. They must be for the country and its cause or against them. They must cooperate or obstruct. There is no middle ground. Desertion cannot be tolerated, whether the deserter be a soldier or a civilian, a workman or a capitalist.

The American Federation of Labor is not in the least confused concerning the issue of the hour, or concerning the demand upon the workman. "The hope of labor," says the latest declaration of the Federation executive committee, "lies in the opportunity for freedom," and that body sees nothing but military domination, supervision, checks, bondage in Prussian rule. The matter of world democracy, the committee holds, is of vital interest to labor. Only through democracy can labor obtain recognition and realization of its rightful place in the world. The present conflict is to decide whether democracy or autocracy shall rule. Labor knows its rights, will demand them, and has hope and assurance of getting them. "This," continues the declaration, "is labor's war. It must be won by labor at every stage in the fight and the final victory must be to count for humanity. That result only can justify the awful sacrifice. While this war shall last, we shall be working and fighting shoulder to shoulder with fellow-workers of Great Britain, France and Italy. We ask the workers of Russia to make common cause with us, for our purpose is their purpose, that finally the freedom-lovers of all countries may make the world safe for all peoples to live in freedom and safety."

All mechanics, all trades unions and trade brotherhoods, should see, as clearly as the executive committee of the greatest labor organization in America, that this fight is their fight quite as much as it is the fight of all the rest of the people in the United States and on the face of the earth, who would not fall under Hohenzollern rule or Hohenzollern influence.

Coordination of Ocean Traffic

PRESIDENT WILSON'S recent proclamation placing the entire foreign commerce of the United States, exports and imports, under license control is but a step, although a most important one, toward the coordination of all

ocean traffic in the interest of the allied nations for the duration of the war. There are obvious and urgent reasons why the less essential exports and imports should be reduced to the lowest possible minimum, as there are obvious and urgent reasons why every pound of tonnage possible should be made available for exports and imports of the more essential commodities, and why these should be transported without unnecessary delay, by the shortest practicable routes.

The step has been taken in accordance with plans worked out in conferences between representatives of the United States and of its allies, and in conformity with a clear understanding. The allied nations have already trimmed down their foreign commerce greatly, with a view of making the way clear for the shipment of men and supplies essential to the prosecution of the war. Reductions and eliminations have recently been going on at a wholesale rate in all classes of freight not positively requisite; immense space has thus been saved for the accommodation of the essentials, and tonnage capacity has thus virtually been greatly augmented.

In his latest proclamation the President emphasizes some facts already familiar to the well-informed. He says, for example, that "the transportation of our armies to France and the maintenance of a continued flow of the supplies and munitions needed to maintain them in fighting trim, require the use of every ton of shipping which can possibly be devoted to these purposes. This demand must be met, and if it becomes necessary to curtail our exports or imports these are measures which are forced upon us by the critical tonnage situation and the necessity of availing every possible means of maintaining our army in France."

In other words, the time has arrived when commerce, trade, and private interests of all kinds must be made secondary, that a clear right of way may be provided for the business of the war. A multitude of details must be attended to in connection with the carrying out of the program. The plan involves the control by the Allies of all neutral shipping, the determination of routes, and the supply of bunker coal. No vessel can move henceforth without a license, and no license can be obtained for any vessel that is not engaged in the service of the Allies.

Complaints from exporters and importers will be natural, because of the disturbance of trade, in many instances, perhaps of its costly interruption and complete suspension, and it will be well for the public to understand in advance why such extreme measures are taken. The explanation is to be found in the simple fact, often reiterated of late, that, with regard to the vital interests of the Republic and its allies, it is impossible to allow anything, even commerce, to impede the flow of men, munitions, and supplies to Europe.

If the shipyards were turning out new tonnage as they should be, it would not be necessary to divert so many vessels from private to public charter, and the fact that so extreme a measure as that provided for in the latest executive order has become necessary should awaken the people to a clearer appreciation of the need of ships, and to more pronounced condemnation of any and every influence that is interfering, directly or indirectly, with shipbuilding.

The Source of the Thames

THE true source of the Thames has always been a matter of learned and unlearned dispute. Even the right name or names of the river have never been determined. At one part it is the Churn, at another the Isis, and at another the Thames; and because the stretch at Oxford is designated the Isis, there are those who insist upon the derivation of the word "Thames" from the combination of "Thame" and "Isis." But Cæsar, in his Commentaries, speaks of the "Tamesis," while both Dion Cassius and Tacitus call it plain, or rather poetical, "Tamesa"; in fact, there is not a single early writer, excepting Spenser, in his "Faerie Queene," who makes any mention of the "Isis." The early Saxons, on the contrary, dubbed the river the Thamis.

As to the source, one can make a choice between the Tweedledum of so-called Thames Head, near Cirencester, and the Tweedledee of Seven Springs, near Cheltenham, in the Cotswold Hills, and be very little the wiser. Old maps plump for Thames Head, and so does the name itself, for that matter; but, leaving aside the tradition of centuries or the dogmatical ideas of cartographers, there is the other side of the question at Seven Springs. Here a marble slab, inserted in a wall, bears a dedicatory inscription hailing the place as "Father Thames," in flowery Latin: "Hic Tuus O Tamesine Pater Septemgeminis Fons." The stone is avowedly an antique, so that there is ample evidence for the belief that the merry squabble of the past was never satisfactorily settled among the wiseacres. But today Seven Springs is undoubtedly the favorite. It gives the Thames a greater length and elevation than the other "source," Thames Head, on Trewsbury Mead, which is often devoid of water, either flowing or in repose. The spring, in other words, is uncertain. But one can never say this of Seven Springs, where

scarcely seen, through brilliant green
The infant waters softly creep.

Seven Springs forms a hollow of a grassy bank in a shady country lane. At the bottom of the hollow is a tiny pool, which fills gently and imperceptibly from its hidden sources. An old ash bends over the spot; there are a few straggling briars, bits of silver weed, and some scattered roots of the cranesbill or sparse meadow-sweet. A little stream is formed, and sets up a faint murmur, so slight that the buzzing of a bee or the whir of a dragonfly's wings may drown it. The current slips away under the dedicatory wall into an ornamental garden. There it forms a pool of clear water, as if the rudimentary river were gathering its strength before daring to take a peep at the world beyond. As it makes its exit from the garden, it begins to form its first channel within a miniature dell. The sloping ground is spongy, and the grassy banks are thick with a color carpet of wild flower, the Canterbury bell and mint, the wild sage and marjoram, making up an infinite variety of blues, violets, and pinks, while scarlet poppies blaze in the

hedges. The little stream threads its way through this humble garland setting, growing stronger and more confident with each moment. Its career of usefulness has already begun. The long grasses creep down to its edge and almost overwhelm it, while the trees thrust their gnarled and bared roots into the river bed. The ragged line of channel grows wider and wider and at last disappears in the shade of a thicket of marshy copsewood. For some distance the stream runs shyly below the level of a neighboring road between a line of protecting willow, elm, and thorn. Pools and ooze give it a sense of aloofness, until a narrow rustic footbridge is reached. The game of hide-and-seek here comes to an end. The water broadens into wide shallows, rippling over cool, waving patches of green weed, or races through swaying tufts of rushes and forms interknitted channels or backwaters out of thickets of sedge. River and road no longer hold aloof from one another. Round a bend a typical English village with its church and inn, its ivied rectory and cottages, comes into sight, and the young river sweeps across the fields to meet it.

Notes and Comments

Good English is not by any means to be found exclusively in books. Sometimes it appears even on letter-heads, as for example in the letterhead of the Public School Protective League, a California organization. When we learn that the object of this organization is "to protect the public schools from medical and ecclesiastical exploitation" we can see a world of meaning in the brief platform as contained in these words: "A free child in a free school. It is the school that is public, not the child. The function of the public school is to educate, not to medicate."

THERE is a good story about Dr. Butler and a modern slang expression which, quite unaware of its meaning, he served back on its user in an altogether startling fashion. It was at a meeting addressed by a member of the University Mission in London. Dr. Butler was in the chair, and he dozed off not long after the address had begun, but not before he had heard the speaker say that the men who at athletics could be described as "regular rotters," were often quite successful at mission work. At the close of the address, waked by the cheering, Dr. Butler proceeded to thank the speaker and described him, "to use his own homely phrase," as a "regular rotter" in the subject on which he had been addressing them, an opinion with which he said he felt sure the whole audience would concur. The story goes no further.

You could not live in Avignon and not be an enthusiast in old and rare things. It is a characteristic of the Avignon citizens which has shown itself lately in the joy of the whole town at the recovery of an old key. It is the key of the lock belonging to the Château de Grignan, and was, up to 1900, one of the best pieces of the Avignon Museum. But in that year the Mayor, a very wrong-headed fellow, in the estimation of Avignon, agreed to lend the lock and key to the Paris Exhibition, and the key disappeared. Seventeen years later a connoisseur in old iron work recognized it in a photograph appearing in the catalogue of a private collection. So Avignon has recovered its key and is jubilant, though it had to give 500 francs to get back its own property.

BISHOP FRANK M. BRISTOL, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is lecturing in the United States South. As Dr. Frank Bristol he was, years ago, a very popular preacher in the Middle West. For a number of years he has been an exceedingly popular preacher in Washington, D. C., some recent Presidents having been regular attendants of his church. He is probably one of the most fluent speakers in the country today. He is, indeed, said to be the most rapid talker the American pulpit has ever known. Twenty years ago few stenographers could keep up with him. It is a strange circumstance that he is perhaps most popular as a speaker in a section of the country where the average person does not utter many more words to the minute than the average "long-hand" writer is capable of taking down.

LORD JELlicoe doubtless spoke feelingly when he told Ealing schoolboys that the tradition of "deeds, not words," in the navy, sometimes put a sailor at a disadvantage with people trained to argument and speech. The navy knew what it was doing, knew what it wanted, but, being the silent service, it found it hard to express itself effectively, both at Whitehall and in the country generally. "Because the navy is silent as to its work you must not assume that it is not working and fighting daily." There is a good deal of irresponsible criticism going on—"gassing" best expresses it, since it is mostly misinformed and ignorant—but with the great mass of the British people, who are content to do and suffer in silence, the British navy may feel quite certain that it has no need to vindicate itself. "Deeds, not words," is the motto of the best element everywhere.

THE proposal for a national railway passenger ticket, good at any time and anywhere until its mileage is exhausted, a proposal, by the way, that has been rejected on first sight by every privately employed railway official to whom it has ever been submitted, comes forward with new force and vigor, now that the railroads have passed under government control. Why is not a universal railway ticket feasible, as feasible, say, as a universal treasury bill or federal reserve bank note? Why should not one, in future, buy mileage at a post office, as one now buys postage or thrift stamps? There is no good reason why it should not be possible for one to carry about with him mileage tickets in denominations corresponding to currency denominations, and as freely convertible into transportation as is money into commodities. And why should not the Government establish a national rate of fare, do all the ticket selling, and close all the railway ticket offices, thus effecting an immense saving in railway operation?